

Commerce SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 26

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1924

NUMBER 8



An Installation of Bahnson Humidifiers

There are Many good reasons why manufacturers install BAHNSON Humidifiers in their mills—

- Better air circulation
- Better moisture distribution
- Big saving in power consumption
- Big saving in upkeep
- Higher evaporating efficiency
- Greater durability—

Every one of the hundreds of mills equipped with a BAHNSON System is a strong testimonial to the efficiency, durability and service worth of BAHNSON HUMIDIFIERS.

Literature upon request

The Bahnson Company
Humidification Engineers

Winston-Salem, N. C.

New York Office: 437 Fifth Ave.

Card Clothing

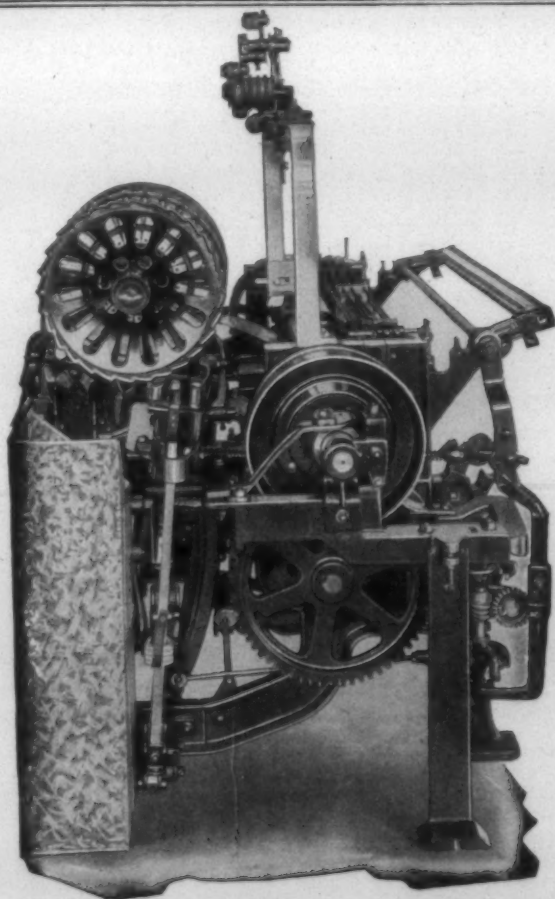
made in the
SOUTH

equal to the
BEST

Charlotte Manufacturing Co.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

End-View of our Nordray Loom With Lacey Top-Rig



We Build a Simple Automatic With Rugged Design

HOPEDALE MFG. COMPANY
Milford, Mass.

Southern Office

Greenville S. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following
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Cleaning	Combing Machines
Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Loom Dobbies	

COTTON WASTE MACHINES Cotton and Woolen Systems

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Cards	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

SILK MACHINES Ring Twisters

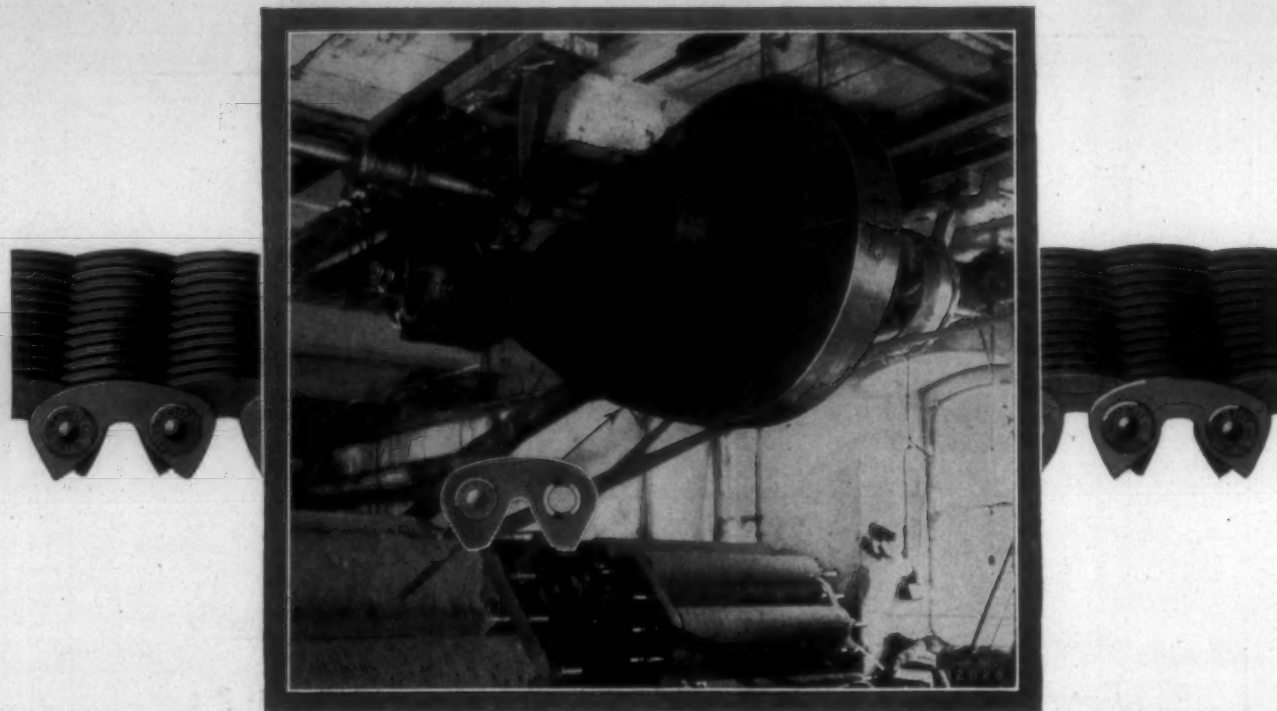
WOOLEN MACHINES

Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINES

Cone Roving Frames	Ring Twisters
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MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.



Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives Are Far Superior—

SAYS Robert Calhoun, Chief Engineer of the John & James Dobson, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., when commenting on their power transmission installations.

He goes on to say:

"In many ways Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives prove their superiority. One is the short distance possible between centers. Our motors for the spinning frames are set in windows, the distance between centers being 3'-6". Belts would require 8' to 10' and we have not the space to waste.

"Another advantage is the positiveness of the drive. Absolutely no slippage—and usually an increase in production is characteristic of Link-Belt Silent Chain.

"Breakdowns or layups due to the drive are unknown and we have been operating them steadily since 1914".

Mr. Calhoun's experience with various types of power transmission is an interesting story. We have it in printed, illustrated form. Send for a copy of report No. 49. Also send for a copy of Link-Belt Silent Chain Data Book No. 125.

Other Link-Belt Products

Elevators and
Conveyors
Coal and Ashes
Handling Systems
Locomotive Cranes
Crawler Cranes
Electric Hoists
Belt Conveyors
Skip Hoists
Portable Loaders
Transmission
Machinery
Chains, Wheels
Buckets, Gears
Send for Catalogs

1527

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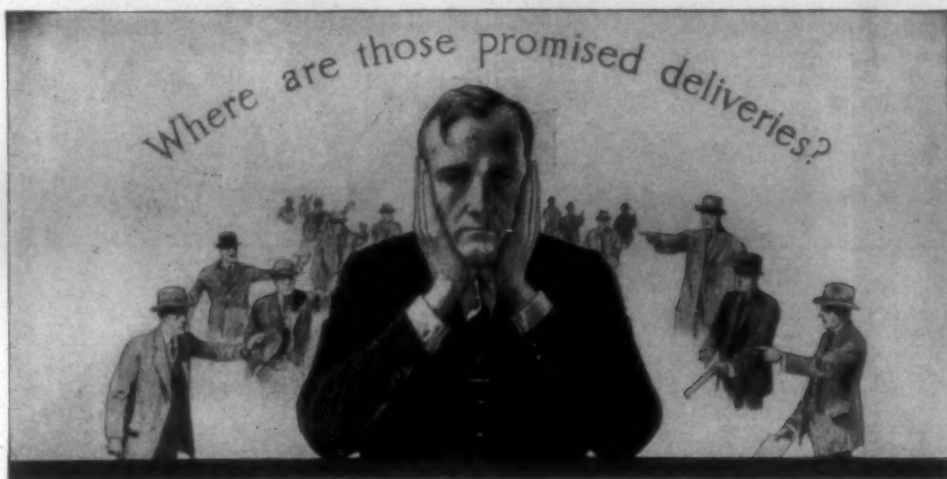
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Charlotte, N. C. - - J. S. Cothran, 909 Com'l Bank Bldg.
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H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.—Chicago, 1700 So. Western Ave.; New York, 2676 Woolworth Bldg.; Dallas, Texas, 810 Main St.

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LINK-BELT

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



Turn to Us for Help!

SOME makers of colored goods still use warp dyeing. Many of these are constantly annoyed with demands for promised deliveries, which they have been unable to live up to because the dyer has failed to keep his promises.

Are you among this constantly decreasing number? Are you continually harassed with letters, telegrams, telephone calls and irate customers in person? Do the ghosts of threatened lawsuits for breach of contract continually stalk before you during the day and disturb your slumbers at night?

If you are so unfortunate the Franklin Process of dyeing offers a solution to many of your difficulties.

Dyeing yarn in the wound form, this Process gives you an opportunity to exercise considerable foresight in preparing for your dyeing requirements.

You can store your gray yarn with us. You can wind it on Franklin springs before shipping or you can ship it to us on bobbins, tubes, cones or cops and we will wind it to Franklin springs. Thus we constantly have on hand a supply of your yarn all prepared for dyeing.

In this way you can place orders for dyeing with us on short notice, merely specifying colors and quantities, and we can frequently make substantial deliveries within two or three days from receipt of order.

And when the yarn is shipped to you it is on Franklin tubes which will fit into your V creel. There is no beaming of chain warps. We eliminate this process for you.

In the matter of quality, the Franklin Process affords equally attractive advantages. Because it dyes in a highly concentrated dye bath under pressure, it effects an unusually thorough penetration of the yarn, resulting in unusually solid, brilliant and fast colors.

Why not send for our color cards and determine these facts for yourself? They are yours for the asking.



FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

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Philadelphia PROVIDENCE Manchester, Eng.

New York Office 72 Leonard St.

SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

Greenville, S. C.

HOUGHTON

THE HOUGHTON LINE

THE HOUGHTON LINE is a little publication mailed only to individuals on request.

It contains 24 pages of editorial matter, which is the expression of the personal opinions of our President, Chas. E. Carpenter. Not one word of these editorials refers to the Houghton Products, and they seldom refer to technical subjects.

It is rarely that a reader agrees with all of Mr. Carpenter's opinions and it sometimes happens that some reader disagrees with all of them. They are upon topics in general, likely to interest those not afraid of an idea.

There are also 24 advertising pages, which are devoted to a HEART TO HEART TALK, by Mr. Carpenter, with the reader, on technical subjects pertaining to the Houghton Products and their uses. This Talk is highly instructive and interesting.

The HOUGHTON LINE is not a house organ, in the sense that house organs are usually understood, but a publication so unique that over 95,000 practical mill and shop men are upon the mailing list, at their own request.

The HOUGHTON LINE is completed in every detail within the Houghton organization. By that we mean that the copy is created by Mr. Carpenter outside of business hours and away from his office; the composition is done upon our own Monotype machine; the printing is effected on three of our own large cylinder presses and the binding is accomplished in our own bindery.

The influence of the editorial pages has

become so great that the HOUGHTON LINE has been the subject of editorial comment by such well-known publications as The American Magazine, Printers' Ink, System, The Printing Art, and the leading publications devoted to advertising, and it is largely and generally quoted and commented upon by the daily press and technical press throughout the industrial nations of the world.

The annual appropriation to cover the expense of publishing the HOUGHTON LINE is \$100,000.

Any regular subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin may receive the HOUGHTON LINE regularly by filling out the coupon below.

We want to warn you, however, that Mr. Carpenter's editorials are fearless and will more than likely differ from your viewpoints on many subjects. But, it has been our experience that in these days of broadmindedness, most folks like to read opinions which differ from their own.

Mr. Carpenter welcomes unlimited criticism of his editorials and you can have the fun of writing him what you think of his editorials where you take exception to his opinions.

Take our advice and get on The LINE Mailing List.

COUPON

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Name of Mill _____

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Street and Number _____

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Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry



***Work-shop, work-room, work-bench,
work-man, work-clothes, Work-Light!***

THE oldest thing among them sounds as though it were new—but it merely suggests a new way of thinking about light. Work-Light is the new name for Cooper Hewitt light.

The workman has always had light. For more than twenty years, some workmen have had Cooper Hewitt Work-Light. But they have known it under a name that did not make clear that it was different from any other light.

It had to be a different light, or we could not have called it Work-Light. Not just a different type of lamp, or some unique lighting unit—but a totally different kind of illumination, serving specifically the purpose of work.

Long before it had its present name, Cooper Hewitt light was the work-light of leaders in the automobile, rubber, textile and machinery fields. It had advantages in both production and maintenance that leaders were quick to

seize and employ in the constant war of attrition against overhead and production costs.

Use, and consistent performance, made Work-Light its logical name.

The "how of it" is a story that appeals to the practical man. Mostly, it is told in the even diffusion of glareless light by the long Cooper Hewitt tube. There are no gleaming light sources to dazzle the eyes; no dark, deep shadows to cause confusion or doubt. Light gets everywhere—over, under and around. It facilitates work motions by making the work easier to see—and it does away entirely with grumbling over light, because it is even and constant in every part of the room.

A book called "Work-Light" tells it all. It is yours for the asking. Send your letterhead with a penciled memo now. Cooper Hewitt Electric Co., Hoboken, N. J.
91 River Street



The illustration shows a night view in the plant of the Brighton Mills at Passaic, N. J., where Work-Light has been installed since 1918.

COOPER HEWITT

Work-Light

Copyright C. H. Co., '24

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 3, 1879.

VOLUME 26

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1924

NUMBER 8

An Indestructable Union of Indestructable States

CONGRESSMAN John J. McSwain, of South Carolina, recently delivered in the House of Representatives, a very able address directed against the passage of the proposed Constitutional Amendment that would give Congress the power to regulate child labor throughout the United States. His remarks very clearly express the danger of Federal control of industry and are reproduced herewith:

Mr. Speaker, this proposition to adopt another amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to confer upon the Congress the power to regulate child labor in every nook and corner of the United States and in every possible field of activity in which children may be gainfully employed raises a fundamental question and requires careful and cautious consideration before action.

General Government Strictly Federal.

Undoubtedly the framers of the Constitution of the United States, and I mean not only those who sat in the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia in 1787 but more especially the members of the convention whether or not, each State would ratify said proposed Constitution—all these framers, and more especially the people whom these conventions represented, considered this new Government of the United States being created, not only a Federal Government with limited powers but more especially a sort of international arrangement between the constituent States to render them more effective in the prosecution of war for their common defense. They realized that they had won independence solely by reason of co-operation, loose and imperfect as it was, between the several colonies, now calling themselves "States," since their common Declaration of Independence, and they believed that so soon as the hereditary monarchies of Europe should find surcease from the destructions of the French Revolution and the subsequent Napoleonic wars that the European dynasties would probably combine to crush "this hotbed of Yankee democracy." They perceived that there was an essential and inevitable conflict between the principle of human freedom and the doctrine of divine right of kings. The States felt no need of co-operation for the promotion of their internal economic and social well-

being. They were then conferring and protecting individual liberty and personal freedom as no government had ever done before. But they did realize that as the sole exponents of republican institutions and democratic ideals in the New World, and practically in the whole world, that their cause of freedom and their fight for the preservation of independence was a common cause and should be carried on by a common effort.

Whither Are We Drifting?

With the economic changes that have followed the progress of civilization since that time, there has been a constant drift of governmental power concerning economic matters and human rights and duties and privileges, and no thoughtful student of the history of this constant tendency toward centralization can contemplate the present vast volume of power exercised by the executive bureaus of the Federal Government, and the vast volume of taxes necessary to keep these bureaus and their activities going, and the vast volume of personal liberties and individual rights that come under the regulations of the mighty bureaus, without dreading the ultimate consequences of this concentrating tendency.

Previous Child Labor Laws Unconstitutional.

When matters come up like the anti-lynching bill, we can consider them first of all from their constitutionality, and it seems that the unconstitutionality of the bill mentioned can be demonstrated to a practical, mathematical certainty. Consequently, so long as Congress thought that it might by indirection, under the guise of regulating interstate commerce and next under the guise of the taxing power, legislate upon the subject of child labor, the question could then be debated upon constitutional grounds. However, the Supreme Court having declared the indirect legislation, based upon the interstate commerce and taxation powers, both futile and insidious assaults upon the reserve rights of the States, and therefore idle and ineffectual efforts to augment Federal power, now two classes of persons have come forward with the proposition to change the Federal Constitution itself by adding a twentieth amendment to confer upon Congress the right, and therefore the duty to enact legislation regarding child labor.

What are these two classes? First well-intentioned and unselfish people who are driven on by a benevolent zeal which has misguided them and led them to overlook the great fundamental American scheme of State and Federal Government and caused them to seek in this wrong way to do the right thing. I do not question their motive, but I do condemn their method. The next class consists of certain selfish interests which have found themselves in a losing game of competition with industries and activities in other parts of the country, and in the first of self-defense they are seeking to level down by national legislation their competing industries. Thus, by seeking by legislation to deprive their competitors of the benefits of certain natural and economic advantages and to protect themselves against the otherwise inexorable laws of political economy.

When and Where Shall We Draw the Line.

But we are now face to face with the proposition upon its original merits. We must decide upon some line of demarcation between State power and Federal power. Shall we agree to continue this process of building higher and stronger the structure of Federal Government? Shall we permit the powers of the several States to be constantly and increasingly sapped and destroyed? Shall we subject the rights and interests and liberties and personal freedom of the individual citizen of all these 48 States and Territories, now numbering more than 100,000,000 and perhaps to number probably 200,000,000 in the next 100 years, to be subjected to, regulated by, and to derive their powers and privileges from a Federal bureau located in Washington, bound hand and foot by red tape, and slowly grinding out action according to the whim and fancy of each separate and changing bureau chief?

The Supreme Court of the United States has always considered the States sovereign and independent as to each other, as the following extract witnesses:

"The jurisdiction and procedure of this court in controversies between States of the Union differ from those which it pursues in suits between private parties. This grows out of the history of the creation of the power in that it was conferred by the Constitution as a substitute for the diplomatic settlement of

controversies between sovereigns and a possible resort to force. The jurisdiction is therefore limited generally to disputes which, between States entirely independent, might be properly the subject of diplomatic adjustment. They must be suits by a State for an injury to it in its capacity of quasi sovereigns. In that capacity the State has an interest independent of and behind the titles of its citizens, in all the earth, and air within its domain. When the States by their union made the forcible abatement of outside nuisance impossible to each, they did not thereby agree to submit to whatever might be done. They did not renounce the possibility of making reasonable demands on the ground of their still remaining quasi sovereign interests; and the alternative to force is a suit in this court."

Sympathy for Children.

My opposition to this proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States does not arise from any lack of sympathy for the poor children, wherever they may be, who are compelled to labor long hours under harsh and insanitary conditions. In fact, my opposition is largely based on an intense and burning sympathy for such unfortunate children and for their unfortunate parents, and my hope and aim is to preserve to these very people the right to exert some influence through the legislatures of their respective States in formulating the laws that shall regulate them and the industries in which they labor. If this matter becomes a national proposition, then the laws of Congress will be uniform all over the whole country and will have to apply to the cane fields of Louisiana and the cornfields of Iowa. There will be the same laws for the fruit growers of California and the cotton growers of the Carolinas. There will be the same regulations for the truckers of New England and the ranchers of Texas. It is therefore manifest that what will suit the people of one State and of one section must be unsuited to the people of another State and of another section. The industries are different, the climate is different, and, in a certain sense, the people themselves are different, having different racial ancestry, different local traditions, and different provincial customs. Therefore, my great aim is to preserve to the industrial workers of

South Carolina, who labor largely in the cotton mills and whose influence is powerful and well-nigh dominant within the State itself, and where they certainly hold the balance of political power, so that these industrial workers of my State may be able to have such legislation formulated by their representatives assembled in Columbia as will suit the people of South Carolina.

Why District State Legislatures.

Surely the people of each State are willing to trust their own State legislatures in these domestic matters. Surely the voice of an industrial class in a State of about 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 people will be more powerful in the State legislature in procuring favorable conditions and hours and wages for children and favorable regulations for school attendance by the children than will their voice be in the National Congress, representing 105,000,000 people. For one, I believe that the people of South Carolina are glad to submit all such matters to the Legislature of South Carolina. They remember—and when I say they I mean mothers and fathers and children themselves—some of the arbitrary and unreasonable requirements of the inspectors sent out from Washington during the period when they were seeking to enforce Federal legislation in all the States. Many mothers told me that their sons had attended the school for the full period of the school, in most cases at least seven months for the year, and for the other five months these fine, strong sons over 14 and

under 16 years of age were not permitted to labor to earn money to help support themselves and their mothers and younger brothers and sisters, to help buy their own clothes, but were roaming around the villages, wasting money, and wearing out their own clothes, learning evil practices and bad language, and yet their own mothers were standing at the spinning frame or watching the loom or counting in the cloth room to earn a livelihood for themselves and for these vigorous, able-bodied boys and for the younger brothers and sisters of these same boys.

Then, if this amendment should be adopted by the States and Congress will pass these laws regulating child labor, and then to enforce these laws will put another army of clerks and bureau chiefs and field inspectors at work, I ask such industrial workers and their friends as may favor this bill: Who will be these inspectors? Will these inspectors be black or white? Will they be refined and cultivated people with a sense of decency, or will they be ruffians, practicing and pulling off military "rough stuff?"

Just to show you the people who labor in the cotton mills in South Carolina have not been hoodwinked or misled either by supersentimental idealists or by selfish economic arguments, I produce here the letter of Mr. C. G. Seay, of Spartanburg County, S. C., which speaks for itself. It shows that he has that same vigor of thought that characterized the rugged pioneers that

settled this country and finally won independence and greatness for it, even though he, like them, may not be very much of a literary scholar. No man sets a higher standard of appreciation for learning and intellectual achievement than I do; but I insist that the very heart and essence of education is common sense, and that an education which removes people from sympathy of the common things and tasks of life is a partial failure. I insist that education is not to enable people to live without work, but to equip them to do more work. We know that education can not confer brain power but can only develop and train existing brain power. Furthermore, we know that character, conscience, conviction, and common sense are more important than the knowledge of all history, of all science, of all literature, and of all art. It is true that these things may coexist and should be taught concurrently. But I despise the man who regards with a supercilious contempt his fellow man that has not had the advantage of a general education, and who sneers at his grammatical errors of speaking and of writing. And above all do I respect and honor the man who has struggled against misfortune, has tried to overcome his handicaps, is looking the whole world square in the face, is keeping his heart clean and his mind pure, and is earning for himself and his dependent loved ones an honest, sufficient livelihood by the brawn of his body.

What a Man Who Knows Thinks and Says.

"Drayton, S. C., March 26, 1924.

"Hon. J. J. McSwain,

"Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir: I read in the paper today where the Judiciary Committee has voted 14 to 6 for an amendment to the Constitution to give Congress the power to prohibit the labor of children under 18 years of age. That is no way to drive people to the country. If they will pay the farmer for his product it will not be any trouble to get farmers. It is not for the child's sake at all. We all know the working class of people has more sense than that. What use have we for a Constitution if it is not for a rule and guide for us? How do we know when we get our rights if it can be changed to suit a few pop heads? Why not burn it up and do what you please? I went in the mill to work when I was 9 years old; I am making more money than some men who went to college. I am not knocking education; it is fine. I am 37 years old and weigh 172 pounds. I have not had a doctor for myself in five years, so I do not think it hurts a man to work. You will find that 100 per cent of the textile people are against such laws. If the people do not want it, who does? I voted for you because I thought you would look after the interest of the people.

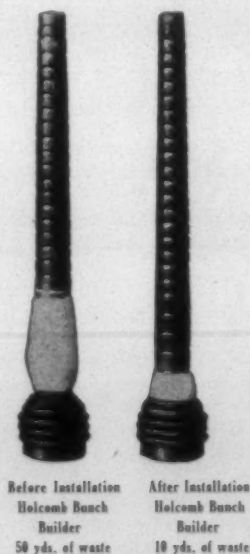
"Respectfully yours,

"C. G. SEAY."

We must stop somewhere this
(Continued on Page 26)

"WE'VE GOT IT"

The Only Real, Reliable, absolutely fool proof, satisfactory "AUTOMATIC BUNCH BUILDER"
on the market



Our Guarantee

The "HOLCOMB" Automatic Bunch Builder is the result of years of development work by a practical mill man. It is fully perfected and has long been in successful operation in a score of mills. It is fool proof; has no wearing parts to get out of order; requires no oil; builds the bunch automatically only when the ring rail is lowered to doff; and requires absolutely no attention of the operator for setting or resetting. Remove the "personal element!" Remove the waste! Saves 80 per cent. Write now for our proposition.

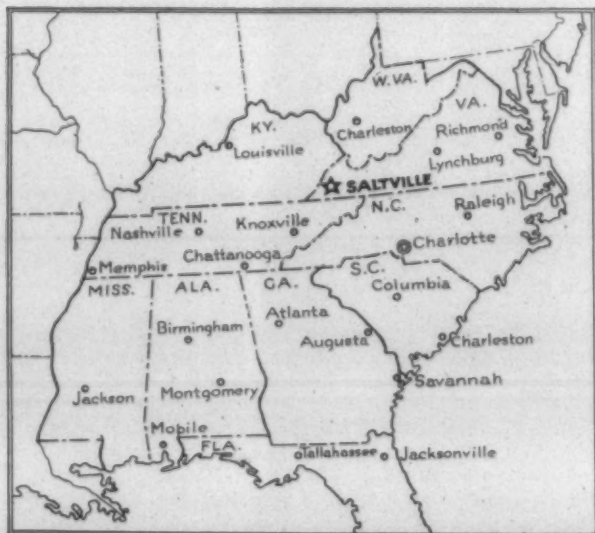
OVER 2,000 INSTALLATIONS NOW OPERATING

In view of comprehensive patent protection granted any infringement will be vigorously prosecuted

Holcomb Bunch Builder Co.

Birmingham, Ala.

MATHIESON Chemicals



Saltville is located on the Norfolk & Western Railway, 37 miles from the line of the Southern Railway at Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

For all points in the South, freight differentials are overwhelmingly in our favor over any other plant manufacturing soda products.

A Southern Institution

TWO great factors in the rapid growth of the Textile Industry in the South have been favorable labor conditions and nearby sources of raw materials.

The only plant in the South manufacturing Soda products, our works at Saltville, Va., is the logical source of supply for Southern Textile Mills and may truly be called a Southern institution. During the twenty-nine years of its existence, this plant has saved Southern consumers millions of dollars in freight charges.

Let us serve you direct from the works in either carload or less-than-carload quantities.

The **MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS Inc.**
25 WEST 43rd STREET NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA
PROVIDENCE

CHICAGO
CHARLOTTE

Deal Direct with

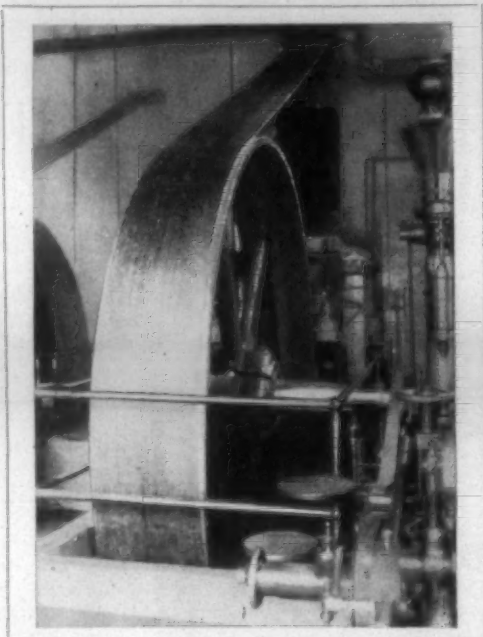
the Manufacturer

*Bicarbonate of Soda
Liquid Chlorine-Caustic Soda*



*Sesquicarbonate of Soda
Bleaching Powder-Soda Ash*

Nothing takes the place of Leather



They have paid for themselves several times

THE right belt in the right place. The right quality of leather, the right tanning methods, the right weight, flexibility and thickness to transmit the right amount of power—this is what the Graton and Knight Standardized Series of Belts means. And this is belting economy.

Out in the Middle West the manager of a large mill after making several severe tests with different sorts of belts decided to rebelt his entire mill with leather. Among the leather belts that were used for making the tests were some members of the Graton and Knight Standardized Series.

The Graton and Knight Belts stood the tests so much better than any of their competitors that they were chosen for the job.

And this is what the manager of the mill* wrote us some years later:

"Some of your belts have been running for several years and as they are in as good condition as when they were installed we are unable to give you any opinion as to the length of service we will get out of them, but at this time we are convinced that they have paid for themselves several times."

Send for the book "The Standardization of Belting," and at the same time let us know the type of power transmission you are most interested in. This book tells how, through constant study and analyzation of transmission problems, we have developed a series of belts to meet every condition.

We will gladly have a Graton and Knight engineer call upon you and place at your disposal one of the widest belting experiences in the world.

*Name upon request.

GRATON & KNIGHT

WORCESTER, MASS.



Spinners' Meeting at Greensboro

THE Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association met at 10 o'clock Friday morning, April 18, in the Proximity Mills Y. M. C. A. at Greensboro, N. C.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Carl R. Harris, of Lancaster, S. C., by introducing the president of the association, James A. Chapman, Jr., who made a short talk relative to the purposes and object of the association.

Geo. F. Breitz, of Selma, N. C., read the following paper on "The Management of Help."

In looking back over the last 43 years, spent in walking the pine and maple floor of a cotton mill, for the first 21 years as band boy oiler, section man and overseer, and the last 22 years as superintendent, writer has noted a great evolution in the entire industry, not the least of these changes, and all for the better have been made in the spinning room.

In 1881 when the band boy had to make his own bands by hand, after pulling his own cord to get ready for the machine, he had to oil the spindles twice each day on the collars and three times weekly the steps. These spindles ran 5,000 R.P.M. and were about 14 inches long and weighed 14 8z per spindle, he had to band all the spindles, both spinning and spoolers, do all the brushing down, carry out all the waste, and keep the fire buckets filled and cleaned, each week, at that time the buckets were on the floor, an easy mark for everything to be thrown in them. For this never ending job, at that time, 50 cents per day was the compensation received. Little girls did all the doffing.

The humidifying in that day was obtained by means of a goose, or sprinkling can to wet the floors, and there was a degree of efficiency in the system. Not the least of the drawbacks and imperfections was the single roving against double roving of today.

The hours run per week in those days was about 70. Payday came every two weeks; some ran on the monthly basis. Promotion was very slow. The writer worked hard, was industrious, worked 16 years, and never received more than \$10.50 per week.

Holidays.

There were two regular holiday seasons during the year—about one and one-half days each at Christmas and Easter.

Actual Management of Spinning Room.

1. One of the most important fundamentals for the management is system of having a specific time for everything. By this we mean a fixed time to oil all rollers, both top and steel rolls, all fast and slow running parts, a time to pick all rollers, and clearers, creels, and for general cleaning.

2. Uniform size bands go a long way toward good running work. Bands weighing from 80 to 90 bands per pound for a 3/4 inch whirl are found to give good results, made of roving, and uniform humidity in

the room has been found to be one of the greatest assets toward good running work of late years.

3. The percentage of waste to be reworked should be watched and controlled so as not to get too much at one time; also good evenly covered top rolls are an important factor.

4. Uniform draft and twist are fundamentals to be started right in planning a spinning room and where uniform numbers and graded cotton are used it should seldom be necessary to change the twist gears.

5. An up-to-date spinner will be as careful to keep record of the breaking strength of his yarn as he is to keep records of the daily sizing. He should also keep a strict production record, not only of the pounds spun each week, but also of the pounds per spindle and the average number spun in his room each week. This for a criterion and guide for his future guidance to show him whether he is advancing or barely holding his own.

6. Annual overhauling should be insisted upon, and in giving this annual cleaning, the inside bolsters to spindle bases should be most carefully examined, as these are little hidden boxes that cannot be seen in passing, and in time if let alone will cause a lot of trouble.

7. Improper gearing is the overlooked cause of bad running work and loss of power.

8. A careful spinner will see to it that roving does not stay too long on top of his frames, especially in hot, dry or windy weather. If the card room is running much ahead of him, he should either ask the card room to hold up temporarily, to pile his new roving away for half a day, in order to use up the accumulated roving. When this is looked after it will insure more even numbers.

9. Travis stroke is an important factor, both on the roller travis and the rail travis, the first for quality and the second for production.

10. All travelers should all be changed periodically, and on general principles it is safe to say, use as heavy a traveler as possible on warp and as light as possible on filling. Strive to keep all weight levers in parallel line, and not some up and some down, and some resting on the bottom creel board.

11. A wise spinner will find the time well and profitably spent if he will once a week size a bobbing from each frame under his care. This will require, say, about two minutes or less to the frame, and he will right often find surprising revelations awaiting him.

12. Good fitting and well balanced bobbins are essential to the successful management of a room; also good light, good pure air and good pure water, and pure hearted overseers.

13. One fundamental reason why the textile industry has grown so rapidly during the past 20 years is because the mills have used native help, and promoted its overseers

(Continued on Page 12)



COCHECO
BELTING

COCHECO
TRADE MARK

MACHINERY

Live Leather Where the Pull is Hard

It's the lasting resiliency of correctly prepared "live" leather, not obtainable in other material, that makes this oldest power transmission medium the most popular where pull is long and the drive hard.

Cochecho Belting is cut from the backbone center of carefully selected packer steer hide butts; it is oak tanned and curried by a special process that gives firm and pliable stock; it is carefully stretched, stripped and matched by experts; it is as dependable, as durable, as serviceable as leather belting can be made.

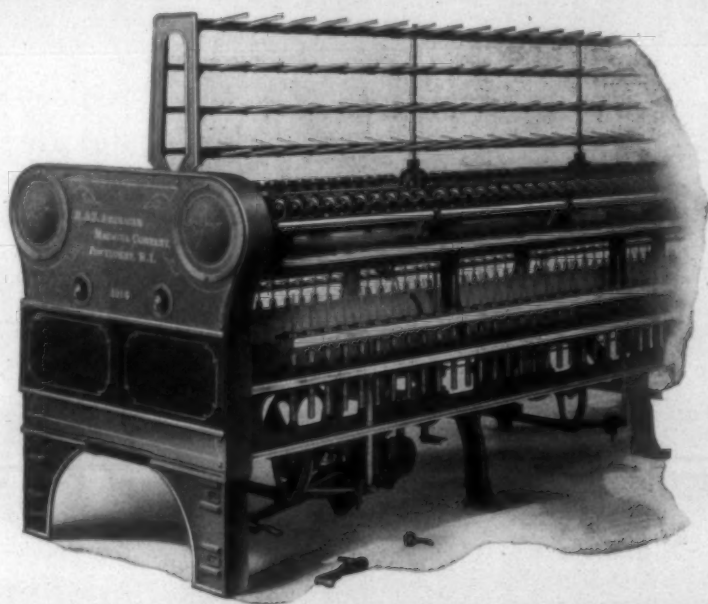
Made to meet each driving need where the best leather belting is desired. The Cochecho Belting Booklet tells all about it.

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DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, U. S. A.

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157 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

COTTON MACHINERY

BUILDERS OF
IMPROVED TWISTERS
FOR WET OR DRY TWISTING



The illustration above shows the Head End Section of our Improved Twister. This machine, like our Spinning Frame, is of Heavy Construction, which insures light running and reduces vibration and cost of upkeep. We build these machines in all Gauges and for any number of ply with either Band or Tape Drive. There are many distinctive features in our machine which we describe in a Special Bulletin.

*List of Users and Descriptive Bulletin
sent on request*

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Southern Office
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Atlanta, Ga.

Spinners' Meeting At Greensboro

(Continued from Page 10)

from the rank and file of the employees. In this connection the writer knows men in this and other States who only a comparatively few years ago were running frames, or in the lower capacities, are now acceptably filling the places as overseers and superintendents, and executive offices, because their ability was recognized, and they were given the chance to make good, and made it.

14. One of England's most honored sons, whose remains lie at rest in Westminster Abbey in London, was a bare-footed boy brought up in spinning room—David Livingstone. Today the writer thinks there is no industry in the Southland that holds a more alluring prospect or beckoning hand to the young men of ambition and moral character than the textile industry.

The first subject discussed was the advantages of filling wind on warp. L. L. Brown, of Clifton, S. C., stated that he was using it on No. 15s yarn and was getting splendid results.

Geo. F. Breitz stated that he attributed the better results to more even tension.

C. B. Gunn asked if there was improvement in breaking strength and Mr. Breitz replied that there was some improvement.

James Bangle, of Greensboro, wanted to know if they could get as many yards of yarn on a filling wind bobbin as on a warp wind and Mr. Breitz replied that he was able to get as many yards and that there was no increase in spooler cost.

W. L. Stoner, of Altavista, Va., wanted to know if the lighter traveler caused any trouble with ring.

Thomas Bangle wanted to know what numbers of yarn Mr. Breitz was running and Mr. Breitz replied that he was making 26s warp with a 1¼-inch ring.

Mr. Bangle stated that he was making 8s to 15s yarn and wanted to know if filling wind would be better for him.

L. L. Brown stated that he had noted improvement on 13s.

W. T. Smith, of Woodruff, S. C., got much better production with filling wind on No. 30s warp.

W. H. Brown, of Erlanger, N. C., stated that he was able to run with a lighter traveler.

E. C. Gwaltney, of Scott, Charnley & Co., had changed over 18,000 spindles in one mill from warp wind to filling wind and obtained increased production with less spooler cost. He said that filling wind ran better because it was not so sensitive to changes.

David Clark, of Charlotte, quoted a bobbin manufacturer in stating that almost every mill that changed to filling wind used a different bobbin and that there appeared to be no standard from which to work.

E. C. Gwaltney had changed the bobbins on filling wind from a plain warp bobbin to a very small quill and could not notice any difference in the running of the work. This

he said was due to the filling wind being more flexible.

Peter Quinn, of the Draper Corporation, stated that there was no question about better results being obtained from filling wind, but that many mills were not getting as much yarn on the bobbin as they could if they changed to a quill. He said that spoolers could be run faster with filling wind and that most mills were getting 10 per cent increased production thus on spinning.

D. F. Lanier, of Oxford, N. C., wanted to know if high speed spoolers would cause kinks on 8s to 10s yarns.

Peter Quinn said that if the stroke was too short there might be kinks. He advised a longer stroke and said that speed of spoolers should not be increased more than 30 per cent.

E. C. Gwaltney did not agree about spoolers and said that he had not found bad results from high speed. He was using filling wind on No. 4s yarn and getting good results.

W. H. Brown said that he used a 1½-inch stroke on 22s yarn and had no trouble about kinks.

L. L. Brown had not noticed any kinks on No. 13s yarn.

W. T. Smith had no kinks and obtained just as firm a spool.

Chairman Harris asked if there was more fly in spooling from filling wind and E. C. Gwaltney replied that there was more fly and also more trash taken out.

D. F. Lanier wanted to know how many loose ends should be on ball warps of 420 ends and 5,000 yards.

Tom Bangle stated that he had loose ends on ball warps, but described a device that he had invented for catching the loose ends. He offered to show this device to any of those who were present.

Marshall Dilling, of Gastonia, had little trouble with loose ends, but stated that his ball warps were made from ply yarns.

R. G. Moreland, of the White Oak Mills, stated that he considers the loose ends were due to careless operatives.

Tom Bangle, in reply to the question of D. F. Lanier, stated that four loose ends in a 4,000-yard ball warp was a reasonable allowance.

The question of a system of inspecting bands was next discussed. George Breitz stated that he weighed two dozen bands every 30 days to see if they were kept to weight.

Tom Bangle made a complete inspection of his bands every three months.

F. C. Todd wanted to know if the soft ends to which D. F. Lanier had referred earlier in the discussion were due to lumps. He stated that a few years ago he had soft lumps on 38s hosiery yarn and after a long investigation found that they were due to the defective condition of the moving clearers on his drawing frames. He put new combs on his drawing frame clearers and eliminated his trouble.

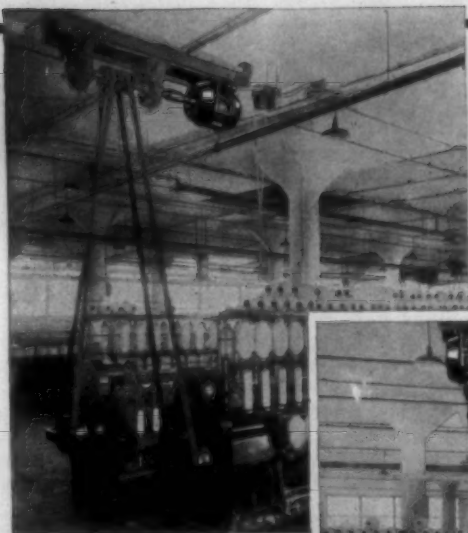
H. J. Christley had also had trouble with soft yarn due to lumps and had traced out his trouble.

D. F. Lanier had his overseers inspect the bands by looking for enlarged bobbins due to soft yarn and

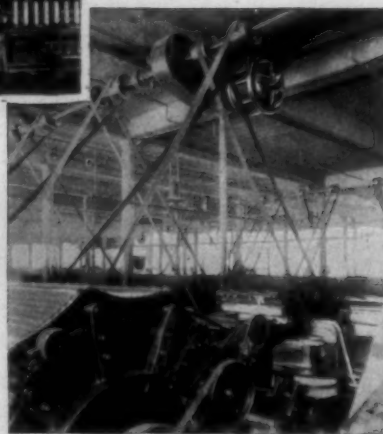
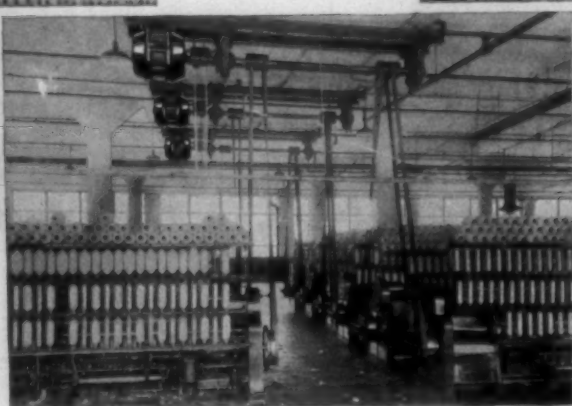
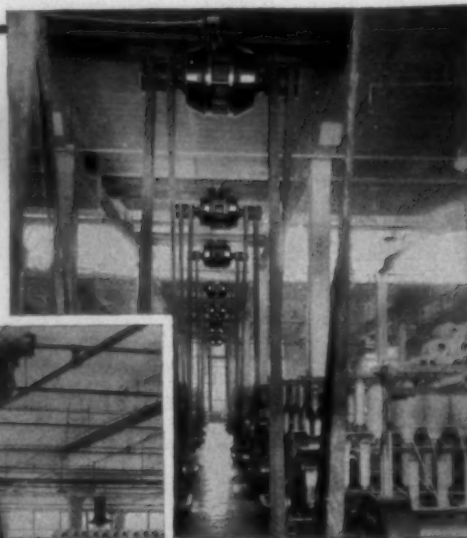
(Continued on Page 14)

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**Carding
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The use of G-E Motors provides a clean, successful way of driving Card Room machines.

All the machinery in the Card Room can utilize the light group drive method to advantage, but the tendency is more and more toward the individual drive where feasible, and where its advantages are apparent.

For individual drive, totally enclosed G-E Motors of the loom motor type, controlled by enclosed hand-operated switches giving time element thermal fuse protection, are recommended.

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Machines and the Men

How much can a normal man produce operating a machine in a specified manner?

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EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 24 Federal Street, BOSTON

BOSTON ATLANTA CHICAGO NEW YORK
DETROIT CLEVELAND CHARLOTTE SPARTANBURG

Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal
Compagnie Lockwood Greene, Paris, France

Spinners' Meeting At Greensboro

(Continued from Page 12)

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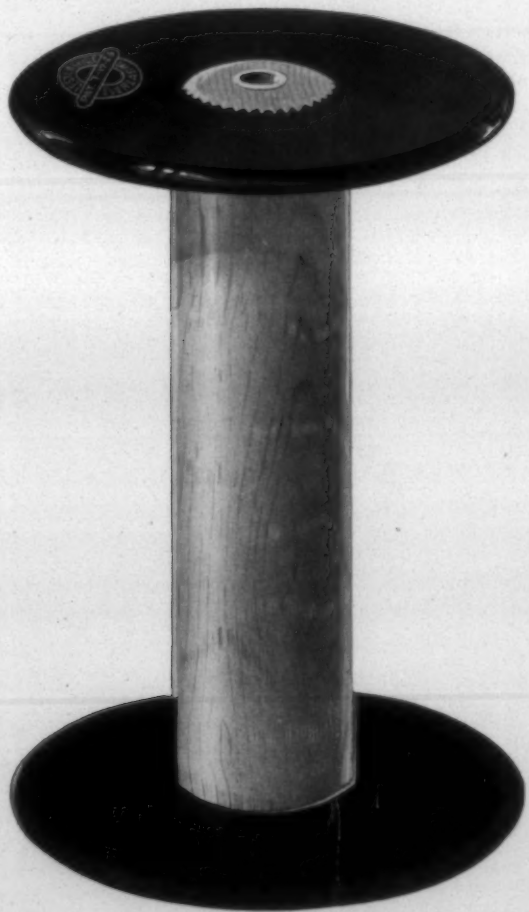
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(Continued on Page 16)

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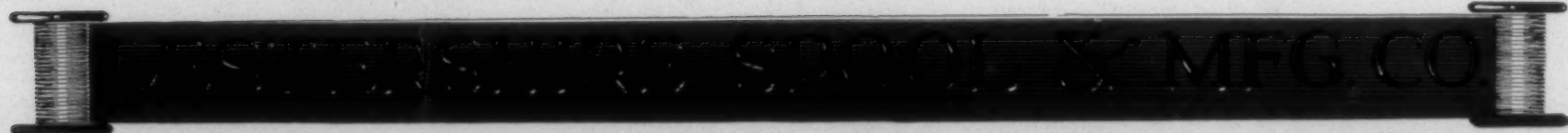
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The waste, therefore, from a damaged spool, is conservatively estimated at fifty cents. If you are running fifty thousand spools and using ordinary spools whose life is estimated at five years, you are losing \$5,000 a year.

Lestershire Vulcanized Fibre Spools put this money in your pocket instead of the roving can. Their heads do not break, splinter or come off. And the life of a Lestershire Spool is guaranteed for 20 years.

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Unconditional Guarantee
Lestershire Vulcanized Fibre
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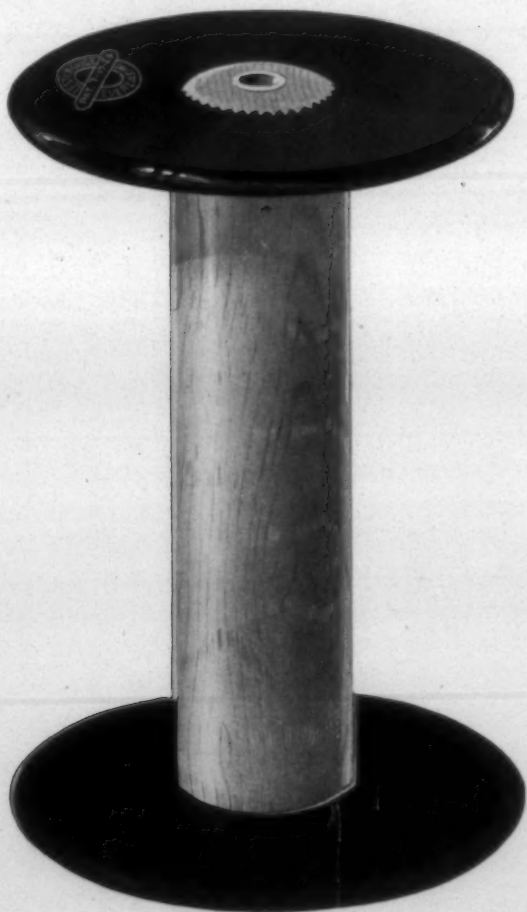
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Also manufacturers of high grade wooden spools of every description

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All Wool Slasher Cloth

Manufactured entirely of the best Kentucky wool. Is the equal of any high-grade slasher cloth on the market. Not an ounce of shoddy or cotton used in this cloth. It has been manufactured in the same mill for many years with a very wide sale to leading mills both East and South.

This fabric, the manufacture of which is based on many years of experience in the production of slasher cloths, is guaranteed in every way for quality and service. Its use is a distinct economy both as to original price and continuous satisfactory work on the slasher.

Manufactured in an old established prosperous woolen mill of Western North Carolina. We can beat the world for quality, economical operation and price. Write for samples, details and prices.

The continued sale of these slasher cloths to the best mills of New England and the South is proof of their quality and satisfactory results.

Cotton Mill Supplies

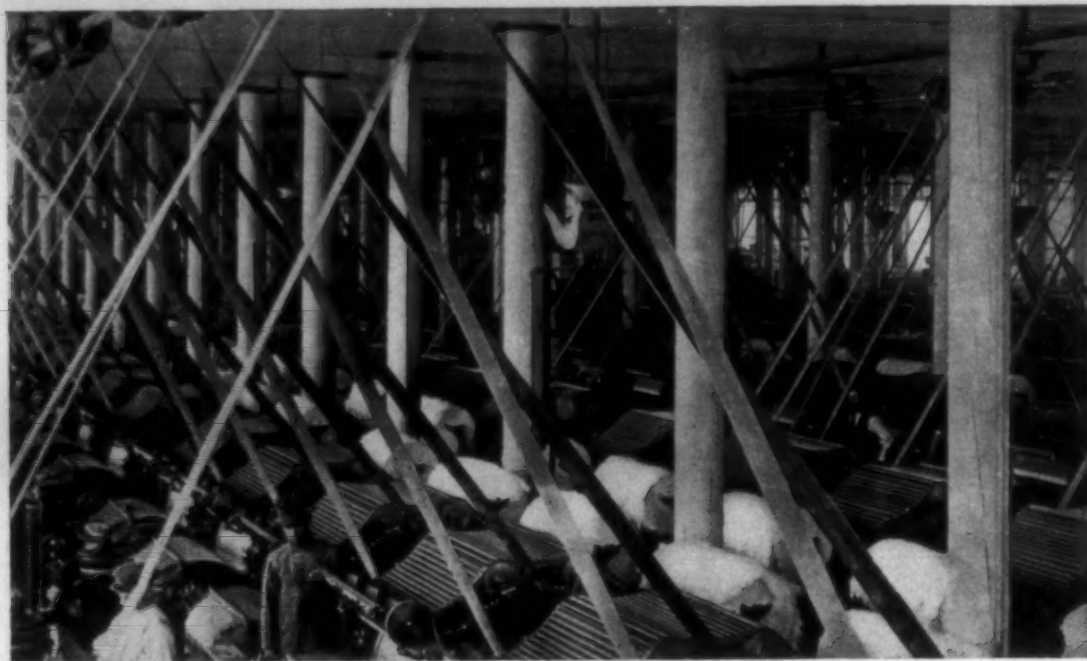
This is an opportune time to place your order for supplies that you now need or will need in the near future. The manufacturers are in position to give your orders more attention and to give you better quality and service than they will be a little later, when mill conditions become normal and all of the mills will be in the market for supplies.

We advise you to anticipate your wants and get a selection of bobbins, spools and other supplies indicated below. Let us quote you on your requirements. Quality, service and price will be right. We are in position to give you splendid delivery on:

Spinning Bobbins	Spooler Tensions
Speeder Bobbins	All Steel Beam
Spools	Heads
Skewers	Fibre Spools
Scavenger Rolls	Victor Ring
Roving Cans	Travelers
Roving Boxes	Brushes
Doffing Boxes	Loom Pickers
Sheep Skins	Lug Straps
Roller Cloth	Picker Sticks
All Wool Slasher Cloth	Roll Covering Tools
Spinning Rings	Roll Covering Machinery
Twister Rings	Scales
Spinning Tape	Yarn Testers
Top Saddles	Yarn Reels
Ulmer Leather	Cloth Room
Belting	Machinery

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GASTONIA, N. C.



Increased Production From Your Cards

Easy Starting

Hyatt equipped card cylinders start so much more easily than plain bearing cylinders that the time required to bring a battery of cards up to speed can be cut in half. In addition, lower starting torque reduces belt slippage and wear.

Accurate

Because Hyatt bearings retain their accuracy indefinitely, resetting of the cylinders and licker-in is necessary only when the clothing must be reground. This insures continuous production of clean, uniform sliver.

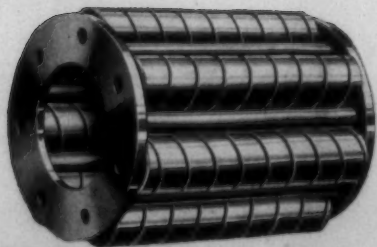
Durable

For the same reason production losses due to renewing bushings or truing up worn shafts are entirely prevented with Hyatt roller bearings.

Clean

Properly mounted, Hyatt bearings are oil-tight, which reduces the amount of spoilage, since damage due to oil leakage is completely eliminated.

You can secure these and other advantages by specifying Hyatt roller bearings on your cards.



HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Newark Detroit Chicago San Francisco
Worcester Milwaukee Huntington Minneapolis Philadelphia
Cleveland Pittsburgh Buffalo Indianapolis

Spinners' Meeting At Greensboro

(Continued from Page 14)

W. L. Stoner used 650 rolls per week on 26,000 spindles, but his frames have only the front rows leather covered.

Ed Walters gave the figures for his several mills.

J. O. Godfrey, of Schoolfield, Va., said that the number of rolls depended to a large extent upon the ability of the roller coverer.

Marshall Dilling said that certain kinds of roller cloth could only be put on one way and that when reversed, gave trouble.

W. L. Stoner said that the roller covers should be under the overseer of carding or the overseer of spinning.

The next question was the amount of roving waste in the spinning room per 1,00 spindles. One member reported 18 pounds on 59,000 spindles. Another member reported eight pounds on 57,000 spindles.

J. W. Long said that his roving waste was $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent.

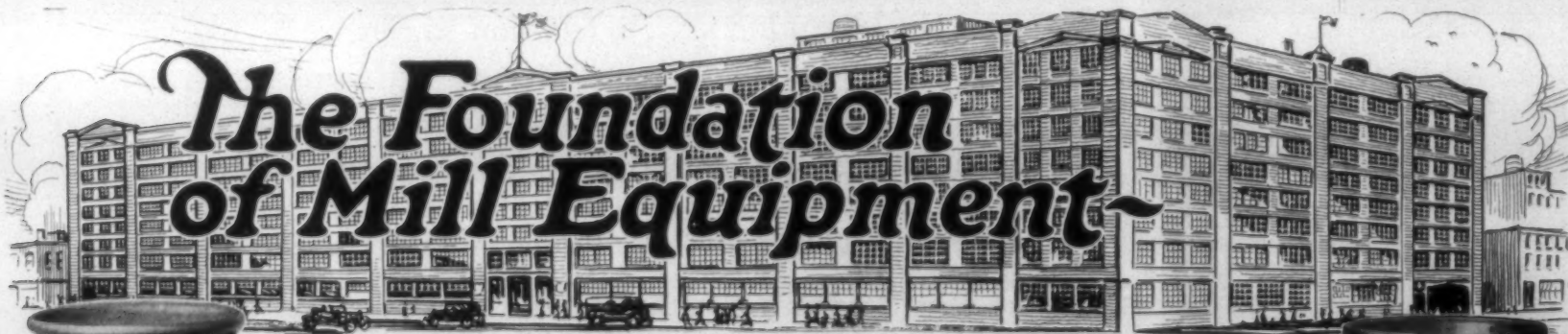
W. D. Phillips made 500 pounds of waste on 55,000 spindles.

The meeting adjourned at 3:30 in order to accept an invitation and inspect the White Oak Mills.

Among Those Present.

The following are among those present at the meeting of the Spinners' Division at Greensboro, N. C.:

Andrews, M. W., O-Spinning, Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mill, Spray, N. C.
 Arnold, A. S., Sec., Y. M. C. A., Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Armfield, R. H., O-Carding, White Oak Cotton Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
 Armstrong, J. F., Efid Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.
 Austin, J. W., O-Carding, Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C.
 Bangle, Jas., Supt., Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Barnes, H. A., Supt., Proximity Print Works, Greensboro, N. C.
 Bangle, Thos., Spinner, Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Barnes, E. T., O-Spinning, Wateree Mills, CaCnden, S. C.
 Barnes, W. T., Night Carder, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Pineville, N. C.
 Barton, W. P., Second Hand, Spray, N. C.
 Black, S. A., O-Spinning, Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Bondurant, Tyler, Spray, N. C.
 Boulware, D. L., O-Carding, P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Breitz, Geo. F., Supt., Selma Cotton Mill, Selma, N. C.
 Brown, W. H., O-Spinning, Erlanger Mill, Lexington, N. C.
 Buice, J. D., Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Pineville, N. C.
 Buice, H. B., Weaver, Randolph Mill No. 1, Franklinville, N. C.
 Bynum, W. S., Overseer, Dan River Mill No. 2, Schoolfield, Va.
 Campbell, C. D., O-Spinning, Chadwick-Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C.
 Campbell, D. E., O-Spinning, Spray, N. C.
 Capps, J. F., Supt., Laura Cotton Mills, Rouzement, N. C.
 Carter, A. B., Gastonia, N. C.
 Chapman, Jas. A., V-Pres. and Supt., Inman Mills, Inman, S. C.
 Christley, H. J., O-Spinning, Wearwell Sheeting and Draper American Mill, Draper, N. C.
 Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
 Colbert, H. H., Overseer, Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
 Cone, Bernard M., Pres., Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Cranford, C. B., Second Hand, Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C.
 Cranford, Z. F., Asst. Supt., Wiscassett Mill, Albemarle, N. C.
 Dallas, Park A., Mill Architect and Engineer, Atlanta, Ga.
 Dees, E. M., O-Carding, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Pineville, N. C.
 Dilling, Marshall, Supt., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.
 Eastridge, J. F., Carder, Altavista Cotton Mill, Altavista, Va.
 Eggleston, Frank, Spray, N. C.
 Escott, G. S., Rep., American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Charlotte, N. C.
 Eggleston, Tom, Spray, N. C.
 Frazier, J. R., Overseer, Spray Cotton Mills, Spray, N. C.
 Fry, D. A., O-Spinning, Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C.
 Fuqua, S. M., Master Mechanic, Spray, N. C.
 Gardner, T. E., Supt., White Oak Cotton Mills, Greensboro, N. C.
 Gardner, R. F., Spinner, Jewell Mill, Thomasville, N. C.
 Glasgow, J. A., Carder-Spinner, Lilly Mill, Spray, N. C.
 Godfrey, J. O., Overseer, Dan River Mill, Schoolfield, Va.
 Graham, A. H., O-Spinning, Oxford Cotton Mill, Oxford, N. C.
 Greer, Jas. A., Sou. Mngr., American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Greenville, S. C.
 Gunn, C. B., Supt., Spray Cotton Mill, Spray, N. C.
 Gwaltney, E. C., Scott-Charnley & Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Hardin, J. E., Gen. Mngr., Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Harris, Carl R., Night Supt., Lancaster Cotton Mill, Lancaster, S. C.
 Hayes, S. T., Dyer and Bleacher, Proximity Print Works, Greensboro, N. C.
 Herd, R. W., O-Spinning, Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.
 Herrick, E. C., Salesman, A. B. Carter, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.
 Higgins, R. H., Night Spinner, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Hooks, J. C., O-Spinning Mill No. 1, Charlotte, N. C.
 Jones, H. V., O-Spinning, Randolph Mills No. 1, Franklinville, N. C.
 Houston, B. F., Salesman, Charlotte, N. C.
 Jenkins, J. W., Supt., Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham, N. C.
 Lanier, D. F., Oxford Cotton Mill, Oxford, N. C.
 Lay, G. A., Foreman, Draper American Mill, Draper, N. C.
 Long, Jno. W., Gen. Supt., Clover Mills Co., Clover, S. C.
 Long, W. C., Overseer, Dan River Mill, Schoolfield, Va.
 McQuague, N. E., Second Hand, Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C.



The Foundation of Mill Equipment

Your mill building rests upon a foundation of stone and cement.

Your mill operation rests upon a foundation of equipment and every item of that equipment contributes to or works against profitable production. Mill receptacles are a part of your mill equipment.

LEATHEROID RECEPTABLES are strong and durable.

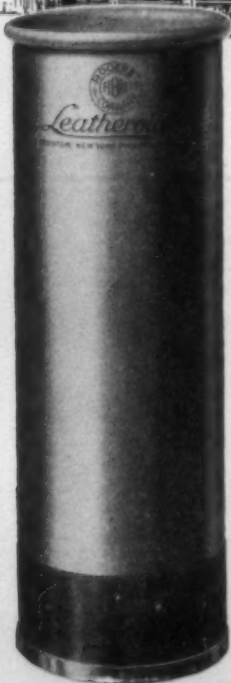
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 Moon, G. E., Supt., Audry Spinning Mill, Weldon, N. C.
 Moreland, R. C., O-Spinning, White Oak Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
 Parker, S. O., Overseer, Proximity Print Works, Proximity, N. C.
 Peasley, Chas. D., Rep., National Ring Traveler Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Pennington, H., O-Weaving, White Oak Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
 Phelan, N. J., Salesman, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Perry, Hext. M., Detroit Graphite Co., Greenville, S. C.
 Phillips, C. W., Supt., Spray, N. C.
 Philip, Robert W., Associate Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.
 Pratt, W. B., Sou. Agent, Joseph Sykes Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
 Quinn, Peter T., Draper Corp., Atlanta, Ga.
 Richardson, O. L., Salesman, Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Ray, Geo. W., Spinner, Brookford Mill, Brookford, N. C.
 Rosell, G. C., Second Hand in Spinning, Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C.
 Russell, Cline, Second Hand, Wiscassett Mills, Albemarle, N. C.
 Rutledge, H. C., Spray, N. C. Mills, Reidsville, N. C.
 Scott, Jno. F., Supt., Edna Cotton Sanders, J. W., O-Spinning, Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.
 Scott, Paul B., Asst. Supt., Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.
 Shuford, J. H., Salesman, National Short, J. M., O-Carding, Ebird Mfg. Co., Albemarle, N. C.
 Aniline & Chem. Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Shumate, Wm. H., Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, Spray, N. C.
 Simpson, J. A., Carder, Amazon Cotton Mill, Thomasville, N. C.
 Smith, C. J., Section Man, Consolidated Textile Corp., Lynchburg, Va.
 Smith, E. Z., P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.
 Smith, J. D., Mngr., Carolina Brush Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Smith, W. T., Spinning, Woodruff Cotton Mills, Woodruff, S. C.
 Southern, R. H., Colorist, Proximity Print Works, Greensboro, N. C.
 Stoner, W. L., O-Spinning, Altavista Cotton Mills, Altavista, Va.
 Stovall, R. R., Finishing, Dacotah Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.
 Taylor, W. C., Salesman, N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Thomas, N. H., Overseer, Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Pineville, N. C.
 Thomason, C. B., Salesman, Ashworth Bros., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thomason, L. W., Sou. Agt., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Thornburg, W. D., O-Spinning, Edna Cotton Mills, Reidsville, N. C.
 Tiddy, J. C., O-Spinning and Wind-ing, Amazon Cotton Mill, Thomasville, N. C.
 Tippet, W. C., Second Hand, Randolph Mill No. 1, Franklinville, N. C.
 Todd, F. C., Supt., Ruby Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C.
 Troxler, M. R., Spray, N. C.
 Upton, J. S., Second Hand, Amazon Cotton Mill, Thomasville, N. C.
 Wagstaff, O. L., Supt., Amazon Cotton Mill, Thomasville, N. C.
 Waldron, H. J., District Sales Mngr., E. F. Houghton & Co., Greensboro, N. C.
 Walker, Jas. A., Salesman, Johnson Belting Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Walker, E. M., Supt., Chadwick-Hoskins Co., Charlotte, N. C.
 Ward, T. O., O-Spinning, Revolution Cotton Mill, Greensboro, N. C.
 Weaver, Edgar, O-Printing, Proximity Print Works, Greensboro, N. C.
 Wright, J. B., Supt., Nokomis Cotton Mill, Lexington, N. C.

following resolution upon the death of Mr. Hammett:

"Whereas, God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from among us Mr. James David Hammett, president of the Orr Cotton Mills, and the Chiquola Manufacturing Company, the president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina, a past president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and an honorary member of the Southern Textile Association, and,

"Whereas, in his passing the Southern textile industry has experienced a deep loss, an able executive, a helpful hand, and a charming personality, and,

"Whereas, we particularly shall feel the absence of his assisting spirit and co-operation,

"Therefore, be it resolved, That we, the members of the Southern Textile Association, assembled in convention at Greensboro, N. C., on this, the 18th day of April, 1924, make this expression of our grief over the passing and of our sympathy to his bereaved ones.

Resolution Upon Mr. Hammett's Death.

The Spinners' Division of the Southern Textile Association, in session at Greensboro, adopted the

"L. L. BROWN, Chairman,
 "MARSHALL DILLING,
 "R. W. PHILIP,
 "Committee."

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

LOWELL SHUTTLE COMPANY

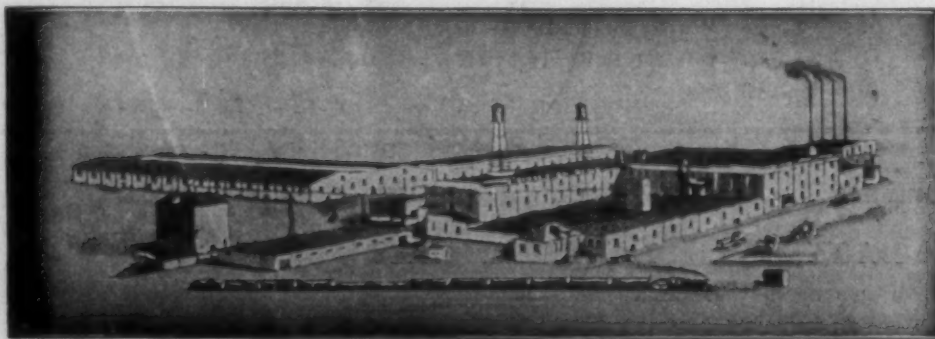
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VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

Georgia Cotton Manufacturers to Meet

The following program has been announced for the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, to be held May 13th at the East Lake Country Club, Atlanta:

Invocation—Rev. Thomas H. Johnston, Dean, St. Phillips Cathedral, Atlanta, Ga.

Address of Welcome—Hon. Lee M. Jordan, President, Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Response—W. J. Vereen, Vice-President, Moultrie Cotton Mills, Moultrie, Ga.

Roll Call and Minutes.

Report of President—P. E. Glenn, Secretary and Treasurer, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Report of Directors—Clifford J. Swift, Vice-President, Swift Spinning Mills, Columbus, Ga.

Report of Secretary, Treasurer and Traffic Manager.

Appointment of Committees—Resolutions, Nominating Committees.

Introduction of Representatives of Neighboring Associations.

Special Report—David Clark.

Discussion.

Cotton Hedging (Cotton Futures Act, Cotton Exchange Rules, Co-operative Marketing)—C. B. Howard, G. S. Mgr., American Cotton Growers' Exchange, Atlanta, Ga.; Henry Plauche, Asst. Sec'y., New Orleans Cotton Exchange, New Orleans, La.; Geo. S. Harris, Pres., Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Discussion.

Tariff—Charles Adamson, Pres., Cedartown Cotton & Exp. Co., Cedartown, Ga.

Discussion.

Statistical Reports (Operating Time; Status of Business; Finished Goods, etc.)—Cason J. Callaway, Treas., Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., etc.; F. E. Ethridge, Sec'y. and Treas., Social Circle Cot. Mills, S. C., Ga.; Harrison Hightower, Sec'y., Thomaston Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

Compensation Insurance — L. C. Mandeville, Pres., Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga.; Norman E. Pless, Sec'y., Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.; D. W. Anderson, Mgr., Pacolet Mills, New Holland, Ga.

Association Activities — John H. Cheatham, Pres., Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.; L. G. Hardman, Pres., Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.; D. A. Jewell, Treas., Crystal Springs Bleachery Co., Chickamauga, Ga.

1:30 P. M.—Luncheon, Country Club.

2:30 P. M.—Meeting of Committees.

Recreation.

7 P. M.—Annual Dinner, Country Club. Toastmaster, Frederick B. Gordon, President, Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

8:30 P. M.—Evening Session.

Report of Legislature Committee — T. J. Callaway, Secretary, Milstead Mfg. Co., Milledgeville, Ga.

Report of Committee on Cotton

Rules—W. G. Nichols, General Manager, Griffin Mfg. Co., Griffin, Ga.

Report of Committee on Traffic—A. A. Drake, Jr., Treasurer, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.

Report of Committee on Resolutions—Harry L. Williams, President, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.

Report of Bagging Ties Committee — Cason J. Callaway, Treasurer, Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Report of Special Committees.

Report of Nominating Committee, Election and installation of officers.

Adjournment.

Entertainment Committee — Geo. E. Harris, Lee M. Jordan, L. W. Robert, T. M. Tift, Norman Elses, Frank North.

A golf tournament will be arranged for the afternoon and trophies will be awarded. Members are reminded to bring bathing suits and fishing tackle.

The Biltmore Hotel and the Georgian Terrace are both open for your reception, if you desire to register at these places. We shall use the Georgian Terrace as meeting place for those who come in town Monday afternoon and evening.

P. E. Glenn is President and W. M. McLaurine, Secretary.

Polish Textile Production.

The Polish Statistical Bureau estimates the 1923 production of textiles in Poland at 72,000 tons of cotton textiles, 24,000 tons of wool textiles, and 45,000 tons of linen and heavy goods.

Java Cotton Goods Market Dull.

Large stocks of cotton goods accumulated in the Seerabaya market early in the year with the result that the batik industry was greatly restricted. Buyers adopted a reserve attitude owing to declining quotations. The stocks in seconds is said to have been ample for the local demand, Consul R. R. Winslow, Soerabaya, reports.

Foreign Textile Competition in Germany.

During the last several months, foreign textile products have been offered on the German market especially French and Belgian goods whose appearance is due partly to the fall of franc exchange in these countries. Even England has sent a considerable amount of goods to Germany at this time when her industries are not finding sufficient markets in other countries. It appears from these facts that the costs of production are so high in Germany that imported goods can compete successfully with those of home.

Cotton Mill Executive, with 25 years' experience, 42 years of age, married, American, native of North Carolina, now employed, thoroughly understand the mill business, desires to connect with a good mill as manager or superintendent. Can furnish the best of reference as to character and ability. Address Box 74, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Let Us Fill Your Requirements

You are assured of complete satisfaction in all your dealings with us.

The quality of our products and the service we render are alone responsible for our growth. Emmons Quality Loom Harness and Reeds have retained every old customer and gained new customers year after year.

Write us for estimates on your needs

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., LAWRENCE, MASS.

Sole Agents for Wardell Pickers

The Largest Manufacturer of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Southern Representative: **GEO. F. BAHAN**

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS AND REEDS

— for —

Cotton Harness, Mail Harness, Selvage Harness, Reeds, Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Liece Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles, Etc.

James D. Hammett

James D. Hammett, one of the most prominent cotton manufacturers of the South, died suddenly at his home in Anderson, S. C., on Wednesday morning of last week, death being due to acute indigestion. Only a brief mention of his passing was carried in these columns last week due to the fact that news of his death was received at the moment of going to press.

Mr. Hammett was 57 years old and at the time of his death was president of the Orr Mills of Anderson and of the Chiquola Mills of Honea Path.

He began his textile career with the Piedmont Mills a number of years ago, later organizing the Chiquola Mills. At different times he held the presidency of the Anderson and Brogan Mills of Anderson and of the Watts Mill of Laurens.

Mr. Hammett is survived by two brothers, one sister and four children.

Besides Mrs. Hammett, the deceased is survived by four children: Mrs. Marshall P. Orr and Lawrence C. Hammett, of Honea Path; Mrs. William Green and James Hammett, Jr., of Anderson. He is also survived by two brothers and one sister: George P. Hammett, of Anderson; W. H. Hammett, of Greenville, and Mrs. Mary R. Henry.

Mr. Hammett had made his home in Anderson for several years, although he was born in Greenville. His career in the textile industry

began when he was 20 years old, when he held a position with the Piedmont Manufacturing Company.

As president of the Orr Cotton Mills and Chiquola Mills of Anderson and Honea Path, respectively, he occupied a prominent position in the textile industry of Anderson county and this section of the State.

As president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association and former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, of which he was a member of the board of governors at the time of his death, Mr. Hammett was perhaps one of the most favorably known textile operators in the nation. He wielded great influence in the textile industry of the country for many years, and his elevation to the head of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association was but one of the numerous honors conferred upon him.

Beginning his career in the textile industry in a small way, Mr. Hammett attained a commanding position because of his possession of a number of qualities stamping him as a leader. He possessed great executive ability, and after having been employed for a time by the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, he was given the position of paymaster.

He remained with the Piedmont plant until 1899, when he was called to Anderson as secretary and treasurer of the Orr Cotton Mill, which was organized in that year. He later organized the Chiquola Mills of Honea Path, was president and

treasurer, and continued in those offices until his death.

In 1906 he was elected president of the Watts Mills of Laurens, occupying this position for a period of several years. In 1908 he became president of Anderson & Brogan Mills, serving for about a year, when he was made president of Orr Mills through the death of Dr. S. H. Orr.

N. C. Report on Cotton

Because of pending national legislation specifically prohibiting intentions to plant reports on cotton, no report has been compiled. The cotton situation is stronger than it was in 1923. The probable supply in America on March 1 was about 4,450,000 bales, as compared with 5,340,000 bales in 1923, 7,436,000 bales in 1922, and 10,754,000 bales in 1921. The reduced supply of American cotton and the resulting favorable price situation has been created by poor yields due to abnormal weather conditions and boll weevil damage rather than increased demand or to reduced acreage. The acreage last year was the greatest on record.

The world supply of all commercial cotton for the year 1921-22 amounted to about 29,000,000 bales, for the following year it was reduced to a little less than 27,000,000 bales, and for the year 1923-24 the supply was about 24,500,000. The carry-over was reduced from 14,352,000 bales on July 31, 1921, to 6,341,000 on July 31, 1923. A strong effort is being made to increase

production in foreign countries. These efforts, coupled with the high prices, have resulted in some increases in supply, but do not promise to compete seriously with the better types American upland in the immediate future. The world production of commercial cotton outside of the United States was 6,730,000 bales in 1921-22, 7,885,000 in 1922-23, and 7,994,000 in 1923-24.

The outlook for the long staple cotton is not as promising as for cotton as a whole. According to commercial estimates, the percentage of long staple cotton produced since the war, as compared with pre-war conditions is greater than with the medium and short varieties. The pre-war production of long staple varieties was 2,167,000 bales of the medium lengths, the ordinary American upland varieties was 16,220,000, and the short cotton, produced mainly in India and China, was 6,750,000 as compared with a post-war average production of 2,030,000 for the staples, 12,575,000 for American types, and 5,600,000 for the short varieties.

In the light of general business conditions the cotton market gives promise of being able to absorb a moderate increase in supply at a comparatively good price. It must be remembered that a large crop if secured by increased acreage and expensive production methods would tend to result in a decline in price which might more than offset any resulting reductions in cost due to higher yields.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.

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E. M. TERRYBERRY, Southern Agent

G. L. MELCHOR, Asst.

Cylinder and
Doffer Fillets
Napper Clothing

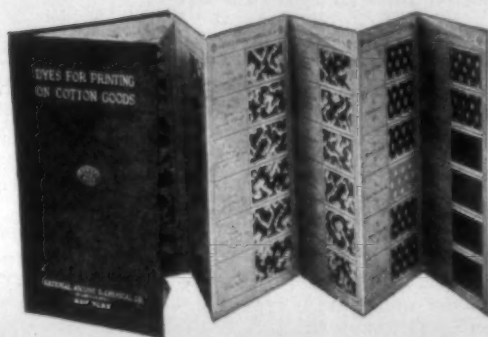
Stripper and
Burnisher Fillets
Emery Fillets

Top Flats and Lickerins Recovered and
Promptly Returned

Tempered Steel Twin and Domestic Iron Wire Heddles
The Best Materials Obtainable Make Up Our Products

Give us a trial on Cylinder and Doffer Fillets. This
will satisfy you as to the merits of our Card Clothing.

A NEW "NATIONAL" COLOR CARD



Dyes for Printing on Cotton Goods

THIS card shows forty-eight actual prints of National Direct, Basic, and Mordant Dyes—it tells how they are applied in direct, white and color discharge printing.

Every cotton printer should have a copy for his working library—write to the nearest "National" branch office.

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NATIONAL DYES

FOR COTTON



WHO'S WHO AMONG TEXTILE SALESMEN

JACK W. HORNER. (Joseph Sykes Bros.)

Jack W. Horner has spent most of his recent years in Georgia and Ala- world's most successful tobacco manufacturer.



JACK W. HORNER.

bama, but was born in Orange County, North Carolina, the same county that produced J. B. Duke, the

Jack Horner began his mill career at the Oakdale Mills, Jamestown, N. C., and after moving around for quite a bit as carder and spinner for several mills became an erector for the Saco-Pettie Machine Company.

During his time as machinery erector he became one of the best known and most expert erectors and acquired a reputation for his knowledge of textile machinery.

On account of his pleasant disposition and uniform courtesy his services were in demand and it was but natural that he should develop into a salesman.

He was employed by W. H. Bigelow, Southern agent for Ashworth Bros., and eventually became manager of their Atlanta office and shop.

About two years ago he accepted a position with Joseph Sykes Bros. and now covers Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

Jack makes friends easily and is a popular visitor at the mills.

Wm. P. DUTEMPLE. (Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.)

Wm. P. Dutemple, Southern representative of the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company, is a com-

than most of the textile salesmen.

He was born in New York City on the night before Christmas in 1892 and was educated at the Penn State College and the University of Paris.

During his vacation he was employed in the U. S. Forestry Service in Minnesota and after graduating from college became principal of Woodstock Academy at Woodstock, R. I.

He entered the Army at the outbreak of the World War and saw active service for two years in France.

About two years ago he secured a position with the Whitinsville Spinning Ring Company, of Whitinsville, Mass., and after a short time spent at the factory and as a salesman in New England, was transferred to the South as Southern representative.

He makes his headquarters at Charlotte but covers the entire South. He has made service to the customers of his company a feature of his business.

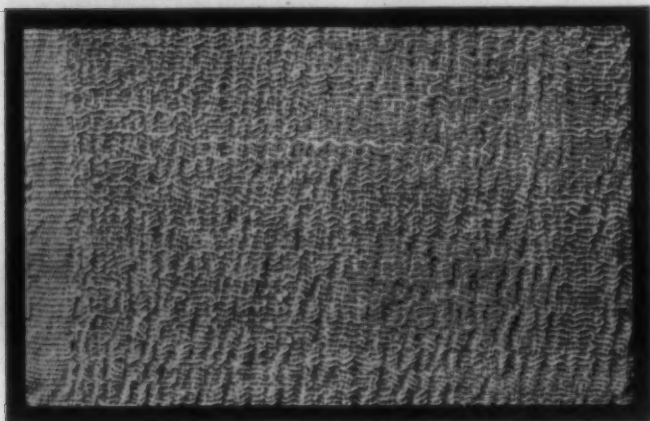
Mr. Dutemple has by his gentlemanly bearing and courtesy made a large number of friends among the mills.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills
Contains Complete data relative to Southern Mills
Pocket Size Revised Twice Yearly

CLARK PUBLISHING CO.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

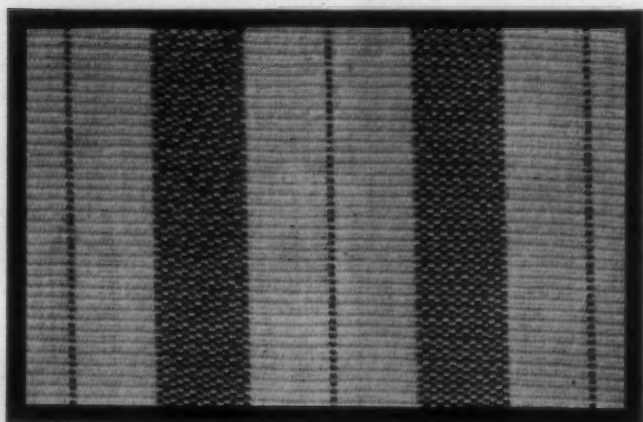
Imported Cotton Cloths

From Survey of United States Tariff Commission.



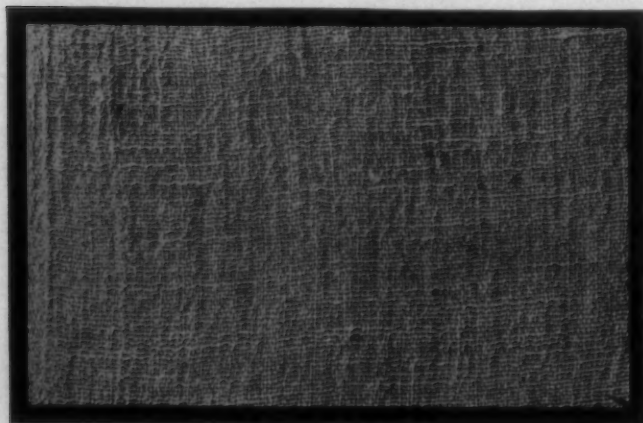
Sample No. 4—Crepe.

Plain woven. Finished width, 39½ inches.
71 ends and 35 picks per square inch, finished.
Warp yarn, 40s. Filling yarn, hard twisted 13s.
Weight, 3.51 linear yards (3.85 square yards) per pound, finished.
Bleached.



Sample No. 5—Tension Rep.

Plain woven with two beams. Finished width, 36 inches.
79 ends and 34 picks per square inch, finished.
Warp yarn, 26s. Filling yarn, 15s.
Weight, 3.94 linear yards (3.94 square yards) per pound, finished.
Bleached and printed.



Sample No. 6—Japanese Crepe.

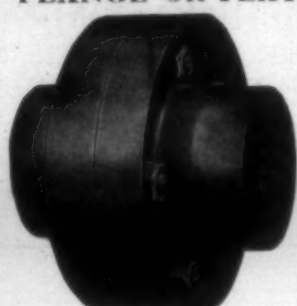
Plain woven. Finished width, 30 inches.
66 warp ends and 43 picks per square inch, finished.
Warp yarn, 32s. Filling yarn, hard twisted 19s.
Weight, 5.32 linear yards (4.43 square yards) per pound, finished.
Piece-dyed orange.

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SONS CO.

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FLANGE OR PLATE COUPLINGS

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Charlotte, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1924

DAVID CLARK
D. H. HILL, JR.
JUNIUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor
Associate Editor
Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.
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"The Woman Thou Gavest Me"

THERE came to us last week a letter similar to many that we have received in the past.

It contained a description of a certain loom fixer and a request that we advertise for his location.

He had left a mill without notice and had left behind him, absolutely without funds and dependent upon charity, a wife and three children of less than ten years of age.

There is in Charlotte an organization called the Good Fellows Club. It has more than six hundred members and its funds, aside from the expenses of monthly dinners, are expended in supporting nurses who work among the poor of the city.

At each dinner three speakers present charity cases and a donation is made to the one considered the most deserving of support.

Almost always one of the three cases presented is that of a cotton mill woman whose husband has left her destitute and with young children to support.

Frequently two of the three charity cases presented are of that kind and once all three of them were women who had been deserted in the mill villages of Charlotte.

Realizing that Charlotte is no different from other cotton mill towns and having evidence from the letters that come to us from time to time from many sections of the South, we can state that wife desertion is a great and a growing problem in our textile industry.

Even in the very lowest animals, there is the instinct on the part of the male to protect and care for the female and his offspring but it is nevertheless the truth that many cotton mill men are so low down that upon the slightest excuse, they steal away and leave their wives and young children to fight the battles of life alone.

They marry with the solemn pledge that they will care for their wives but after the wives have borne children for them, sink away into the darkness and live in plenty and pleasure upon their weekly wages while the deserted mother with young children, to feed and keep, must fight a desperate fight for the existence of herself and his children.

Picture the loom fixer named above drawing his pay at the end of the week and spending it upon himself and perhaps some other woman while in the village he has left, a woman with three small children faces a hard fight for food enough to keep his children alive.

A carrion eating buzzard is considered low down but somewhere in the woods not far from the village in which the wife deserter is located, a male buzzard is every day carrying food to his young in the nest and watching over them.

Compare the man who left his little children without food to the buzzard who measures up to his natural obligation and we have a true picture of the wife deserter.

One weakness of the textile industry of the South is that there is always a job open for the man or woman who wants to work.

In most walks of life, men save money because they realize that there may come a day when they will be out of employment but the cotton mill worker knows that if he leaves one job today he can always get another tomorrow and seeing little probability of days of unemployment makes no effort to save.

The same idea is to some extent responsible for the numerous wife desertions because the man feels that the woman can secure some employment and that as the children become fourteen years of age they will also become wage earners.

That is no excuse for the cowardly act of a man in throwing the support of his young children upon his wife and shirking a responsibility

that is recognized by even the lowest animals.

The trouble is that the wife deserter is not condemned as he should be by the people in the mill villages and is allowed an equal standing with other mill men.

If the wife deserter knew that he would be driven from a mill village if discovered and that he had the contempt of the decent people of the villages, he would hesitate before taking a step that might make him an outcast.

The solution of the problem is with the men and women in the mill villages but we say unto them that it is a problem worthy of action.

Cotton Distribution

THE following figures relative to the distribution of cotton in the United States April 1, 1924, exclusive of linters, are given us by a statistician who is in position to have accurate information on the subject:

(000 omitted)	
In United States Aug. 1, 1923	2,092
Ginnings less amount ginned prior to Aug. 1, 1923	10,099
Imports	167
City crop and repacks	100
Total supply	12,450
Exported and consumed to March 1	7,897
Remaining in U. S.	3,695
This cotton was on March 1st distributed as follows:	
At mills	1,498
In storage and at compresses	1,983
Elsewhere	214
Total in U. S.	3,695

Elsewhere covers cotton on ships, not cleared, on trains and on farms.

Southern mills had on hand April 1st, 856,000 bales, which at the March rate of consumption (332,000 bales) will carry them to June 20th, leaving from June 20th to at least August 20th to be secured from cotton in storage.

New England mills had on April 1st, 642,000 bales, which at their March rate of consumption (52,000) will run them to August 10th.

The cotton in public warehouses and elsewhere amounting to 2,157,000 plus probably 100,000 of imports must furnish two months consumption for Southern mills estimated at 664,000 and exports which are problematical but which amounted to 332,000 bales during March and are still continuing at about that rate.

It will be difficult to secure cotton in July and August.

Advices Others to Fight

PRESIDENT Thos. Failure McMahon, of the United Textile Workers, in an interview given out at Boston, makes the following statement:

"These instructions notify the membership that if an attempt is made to change existing conditions, to fight and fight hard and they will be backed to the full extent and resources of the international union."

The cotton mill operatives of Charlotte and Concord know all about being "backed to the full extent and resources of the international union."

They depended in 1920 on that promise and if it had not been for the charity of neighboring workers would have starved to death.

Thomas Failure McMahon is a fine one to advise people "to fight and fight hard."

We recall that memorable morning during 1920 when he returned to Charlotte with fine words but without any of the million dollars the striking operatives had been led to believe that he would bring. He did not even bring back any of the money his gang had previously collected from the strikers as weekly dues.

It was so hot for Thomas Failure McMahon that he slipped away and has not been back South since then.

Instead of "fighting and fighting hard" he "ran and ran hard" and deserted the strikers at a critical time in the strike.

A Letter to Vanderlip

April 10, 1924.

Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I wish to take this occasion to commend your recent expressions and your motives in organizing the Citizens' Federal Reserve Bureau.

I have had occasion to be in Washington a number of times recently and realize to what extent public funds are being used in the employment of an army of absolutely unnecessary Federal employees, positions for many of whom are simply created in order to give them employment.

Those in the various bureaus in Washington work night and day to secure additional appropriations and additional patronage, and if the public could be made to realize the army of unnecessary employees that are being supported at Government expense, a very large sum could be saved for the taxpayers of this country.

I am one of those whose business keeps him fully occupied, but if at any time I can be of assistance to you in going after this problem of excessive number of Government employees, I will be very glad to have you call on me.

Yours very truly,

DAVID CLARK.

Better Business in England.

Extremely good reports are coming from English cotton manufacturers. Business has been much better with them during the last thirty days. British manufacturers seem to find prices satisfactory and talk of the likelihood of running at full production with possible scarcity of labor this summer. One Manchester, England, mill cabled the other day that they were doing better business than at any time since the war.

Personal News

B. L. Ledwell has become superintendent of the Blue Ridge Mills, Connelly Springs, N. C.

J. A. Adams has become overseer carding at the McComb Cotton Mills, McComb, Miss.

Fred L. Mason has resigned as overseer spinning at the Aragon (Ga.) Mills.

A. J. Kelley has resigned as overseer carding at the Raeford Cotton Mills, Raeford, N. C.

G. A. Toby, of Athens, Ga., has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Morven Mills, Durham, N. C.

E. O. Clarkson has accepted the position of overseer night carding at the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C.

W. H. Park and not W. M. Parker, as recently reported, is assistant overseer of weaving at the Lyman Mills, Lyman, S. C.

H. L. Smith has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C., to become overseer weaving at the Catherine Mills, Shelby, N. C.

F. C. Rollins, formerly of Rock Hill, S. C., is now night overseer of carding and spinning at the Eastside Manufacturing Company, Shelby, N. C.

Earl E. Lovern has resigned as superintendent of the Liberty Cotton Mills, Dallas, Ga., and returned to his former position with the Wilson Company, Greenville, S. C.

Paul McKinney, vice-president and general manager Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., was recently elected and installed president of the Rotary Club of that city.

F. D. Flack has resigned as night overseer carding at the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C., to become overseer carding at the Wade Manufacturing Company, Wadesboro, N. C.

B. L. Doby, superintendent of the Jennings Cotton Mill, Lumberton, N. C., who has been in ill health for some time, is improving rapidly and is expected to resume his duties at an early date.

Kenneth M. Hess, commission merchant of New York, has been appointed sales manager of the Maginnis Cotton Mills, New Orleans, and will make headquarters in New Orleans.

Allen D. Keyser has accepted the position of superintendent of the Priscilla Spinning Company, Gastonia, N. C. He was formerly assistant general manager of the John Farnum Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. O. Epps has resigned as overseer carding and combing at the No. 1 and 2 card rooms of the Clover Manufacturing Company, Clover, S. C., and accepted a position at the Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.

W. F. Smith, who some time ago resigned as superintendent of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Reynolds, Ga., has been appointed night superintendent of the Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga.

George Cocker Has a Son.

Geo. B. Cocker, president of the Cocker Machine and Foundry Company of Gastonia, N. C., is much elated over the arrival last week of John Cocker, a twelve-pound son.

John Cocker arrived at about 1 a. m., which shows hereditary significance, in view of the well-known fondness of his father for the wee small hours. He will no doubt be able to play the piano before many months.

Notice to Public

Please help apprehend Paul Cash, 16 years old. Dark brown eyes and hair, scar in corner left eye, weaver by trade. Left April 17, 1924. Will pay for your trouble. L. T. Cash, 99 Laurens St., Rock Hill, S. C.



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Saving Weight and Yardage,
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Low Cost,
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This is comparatively a new material for fabric making but is rapidly growing in favor for mixed fabrics, especially with cotton mills on all sizes of average numbers, fine and coarse. The artificial silk yarn is so different from yarn of any other material that it requires special attention to the harness-eye in order to make a satisfactory fabric.

From the very first, when this new material began to be used, we have been making heddles for artificial silk yarns and have continued to improve and perfect the harness-eye until now it is generally conceded that any mill, whether making cotton, silk or other fabrics, can without hesitation depend upon our artificial silk loom harness to make a fabric with entire satisfaction. And the beauty of it is that these heddles are interchangeable for use on cotton, silk, and yarns of other material just as well.

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"Duplex" Loom
Harness—complete
Frames and
Heddles fully
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Harness Frames
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HAMPTON SMITH
Southern Manager

Drop Wires
Nickel-Plated
Copper-Plated
Plain Finish

Improved
Loom Reeds
Leno Reeds
Lease Reeds
Combs

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Charlotte, N. C.—It is understood that the Beacon Manufacturing Company, of New Bedford, Mass., has purchased a site in North Carolina and will erect a plant for the manufacture of blankets.

Pikeville, Tenn.—Contract for the branch plant of the McAllester Hosiery mills, of Chattanooga, to be erected here, as recently noted, has been let to W. K. Brown, of this place.

Hudson, N. C.—Machinery is now being installed in the new Caldwell Cotton Mills and the plant is expected to be in operation within the next 90 days. It will have 6,000 spindles for making 24s to 36s yarns.

Belmont, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chronicle and National Mills, dividends of five per cent were declared by each of these companies. All officers and directors were re-elected for another year.

Greenville, S. C.—The Union Bleachery has purchased from the Cocker Machinery and Foundry Company, a seven compartment piece dyeing machine with a three roll paddler; also a three compartment washing machine and single compartment demolting machine and twelve dyeing jiggers.

Ringgold, Ga.—Plans for building a hosiery mill here, as previously reported, are making good progress. At a mass meeting of business men, a part of the capital of \$160,000 which is wanted to build the plant was subscribed and the remainder is expected to be secured within a short time.

El Paso, Tex.—E. W. Kayser, of the Chamber of Commerce, and Adolph Schartz are co-operating with M. Cohen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., with a view of erecting a plant here for making cotton and silk underwear, the mill to cost \$200,000. It is understood that Mr. Cohen has offered to build the mill if a sufficient amount of preferred stock can be sold to local men.

Duke, N. C.—The Erwin Cotton Mills will move all of their denim looms and dyeing and finishing equipment at their mills in West Durham, N. C., to their plant here. They will convert the Erwin Mill No. 1 at West Durham into a wide sheeting mill.

In order to handle their indigo warp dyeing, they have purchased from the Cocker Machine and Foundry Company, Gastonia, three complete, one-run indigo dyeing machine units, each of which will handle 24 warps at one time. These dyeing machines cover a floor space of 200x35 feet and are said to be the largest indigo units ever installed.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Belbro Mills, which has twice been offered at public sale by Receiver Frank Kennedy, will not be offered publicly for the present. Mr. Kennedy will receive bids for private sale of the plant for the next few weeks.

Whitnel, N. C.—The new Nelson Cotton Mill is now operating about two-thirds of its machinery and expects to have the remainder in operation within a short time. The plant has 6,000 spindles for making 26s to 30s ply combed yarn. J. L. Nelson, of Lenoir, is president.

Yadkin, N. C.—Contract has been let for an addition to the plant of the North Carolina Finishing Company here. The addition will be of steel and glass construction, and will cost about \$35,000. The company both manufactures and finishes its products. The addition will be used for the finishing of sheets and pillow cases.

Carrollton, Ga.—The Fuller Hosiery Mills expects to begin operations about the first of May. The plant will have ten knitting machines, four loopers, one sewing machine and dyeing equipment. The company will buy 20s, 30s and 40s two-ply mercerized yarns and 150 denier artificial silk yarns.

Houston, Tex.—Plans for the new Houston Cotton Mills, to be built here by W. A. Mitchell and associates, as noted, are now in sketch form only, but the plant will have the following approximate dimensions: main mill 388x140 feet, one-story daylight construction; two compartment warehouses, each 50x100 feet, including opener room; one-story brick boiler house. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C., are the engineers.

Sand Springs, Okla.—Charles Page, who recently completed a cotton mill here, announced that this is the first of a chain of manufacturing

enterprises he plans to found in Sand Springs. He is now planning to sell 51 per cent of his interest in the cotton mill, and to put the money thus obtained into the establishment of a shoe factory, he announced recently.

The Sand Springs Mill, which is valued at \$2,000,000, although far from being at capacity operation, is showing earnings of 10 per cent. Within a short time, it will be going at full capacity, it is expected, and the present number of employees will be increased from 250 to 300. At present, only 348 of the 500 looms are in operation, he said.

Bremen, Ga.—Bremen Looms, Inc., the new weave mill here, will have an initial equipment of 65 box looms, four Universal winders No. 90 and one Universal winder No. 50, this equipment having been purchased. The mill will manufacture fine novelty colored goods, with the warps dyed at the Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga. J. A. Mandeville is president of the company and R. A. Whitley, manager and superintendent.

The Bremen Looms, Inc., recently placed an order with the Cocker Machine and Foundry Company, Gastonia, N. C., for a special 3,000 end warping machine to warp direct from the spools.

McComb, Miss.—Chairman W. T. Denman, of the industries committee of the Exchange Club, has announced the completion of negotiations for the erection of a cotton mill here, as previously noted in these columns.

The new factory is to be erected by the Landau Bros.—W. Loeber Landau, of New York, and A. K. Landau, formerly of Magnolia and now of McComb, composing the firm.

W. Loeber Landau stated the mill will be operated for the manufacture of fancy and special cotton fabrics.

According to Mr. Landau, the mill and equipment will be built in units. The first unit on which work will begin at once will cost about \$150,000 for building and machinery and installations. The machinery has been purchased and will be shipped in May. It is expected that it will be completed ready for operation in late July or at least by August 1.

One hundred operatives will be employed in this unit, and the buildings will be so constructed as to provide for additional units as they may be required by the development of the industry.

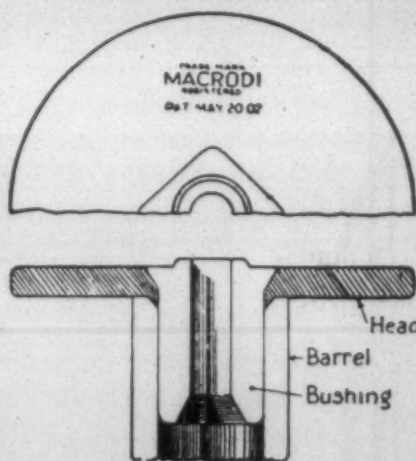
Lyman, S. C.—Twenty million dollars, constituting possibly the largest single development at one time in the State of South Carolina, will be expended ultimately at Lyman by the Pacific Mill interests, it was stated by H. J. Howitz, vice-

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president of Parklap, Inc., contractors who have handled the huge contract at Lyman. The bleachery, cotton mill and other developments now under way at Lyman, will represent a cost of \$5,000,000 and these are but one-fourth of what it is proposed to expend before the project is finished. Mr. Howitz stated. He was unable to say just when these additional projects would be started but thinks it will not be in the distant future, although they may not be gotten under way before the close of 1924.

The mill and bleachery at Lyman will be ready for operation by July 1, employing approximately 900 persons. The village has been virtually completed with the exception of a few supervisors. No tenants have as yet moved into the homes. Mr. Howitz said the plans of Lockwood, Greene & Co., who are financially interested in the Pacific Mills, call for the construction of additional bleacheries at Lyman.

Dallas, Tex.—A corporation will be formed soon with the purpose of building and operating three cotton mills, one in San Antonio, one in Austin and one in San Marcos, according to announcement at San Marcos, Thursday, following a meeting of some of the promoters of the company.

A San Antonio attorney is authorized to file application for charter for the Planters and Manufacturers' Cotton Mills Company, with a capital stock of \$3,500,000. Under the Blue Sky laws of Texas, the corporation would build mills with 10,000 spindles and 300 looms, each costing about \$1,000,000, in the three cities

mentioned, according to the announcement.

The plan calls for a mill employing about 300 to 350 persons in each city. The one in San Antonio would be built first and work is due to begin within 30 days, the promoters declared.

Gray goods would be made in the San Antonio mill, outing flannels at San Marcos, and fine shirting at Austin, according to the plan.

Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, were named as designers for the proposed building. S. M. Ransopher, general manager of the Planters and Merchants Mills, Inc., at New Braunfels, is one of those active in promoting the new enterprise. Joe D. Gilliland and Max W. Schulz, also connected with the concern at New Braunfels, were mentioned as among the backers of the projected tri-city plants.

Arcadia, S. C.—Arcadia Mills No. 2, just completed under supervision of Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers, and one of the most modern cotton mills in the South, began operation Monday.

Built at a cost of between \$500,000 and \$600,000, this new addition to the textile industry in Spartanburg county will continue operation to fill orders now on hand. H. A. Ligon, Jr., vice-president, stated yesterday that the new mill would probably begin turning out print cloths early next month.

Work was begun on Arcadia Mill No. 2 about a year ago. Fifty new houses for operatives have also been added to take care of the help employed in the new mill.

Cotton is Fifth of Exports.

Nearly one-fifth (19.7 per cent) of the total value of our domestic exports is contained in the leading U. S. export—unmanufactured cotton. The value of this commodity in 1923—\$807,000,000—has been exceeded only twice—in 1919 and 1920. The gain over the 1922 value was 20 per cent, due entirely to the rise in price, as the quantity exported last year was 410,000,000 pounds less than the 3,153,000,000 pounds exported in 1922, according to an interesting and valuable survey of "Our World Trade in 1923," which has just been issued by the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Great Britain, of course, was our best market for raw cotton and Germany second, followed in order by Japan, France, Italy, Canada, Spain, Belgium and Holland.

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Gain in Production at Lowest Strapping Costs in Keeping With Service Required

We specialize and know your looms.
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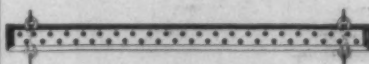
Jacques Wolf & Co.

PASSAIC, N. J.

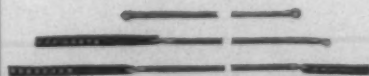
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They are lighter and stronger, made of perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. A saving of 20 to 80 pounds in freight on every shipment because of extreme lightness. Stronger than inch boards, burglarproof, waterproof and clean. Write for prices and samples. Convincing prices—Quick service. Wilts Veneer Co., Richmond, Va.

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(Continued from Page 8)

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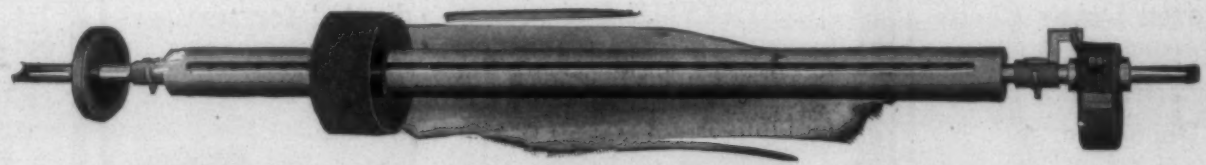
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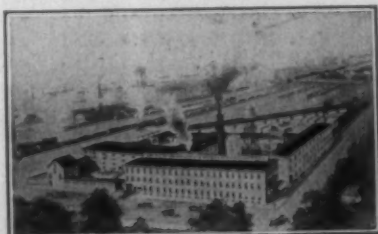


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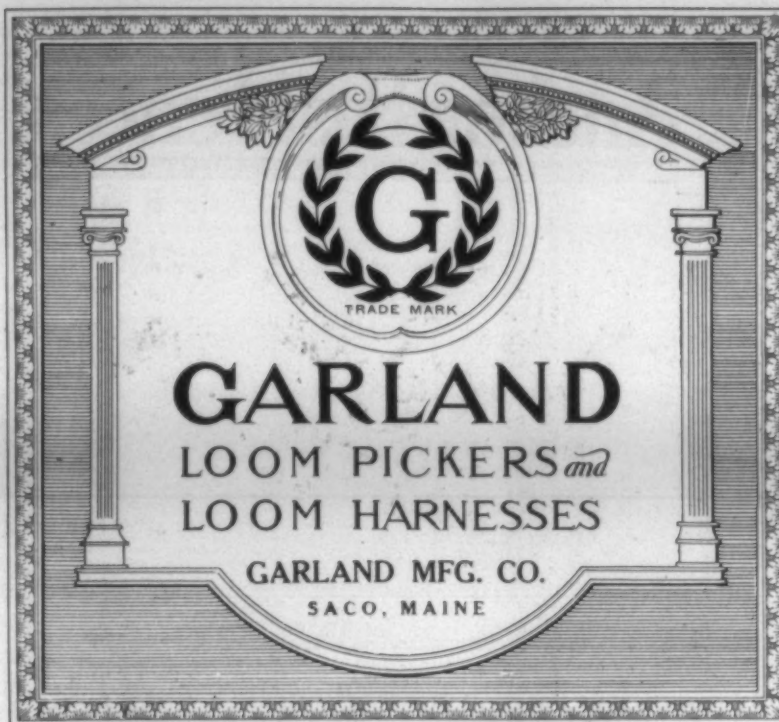
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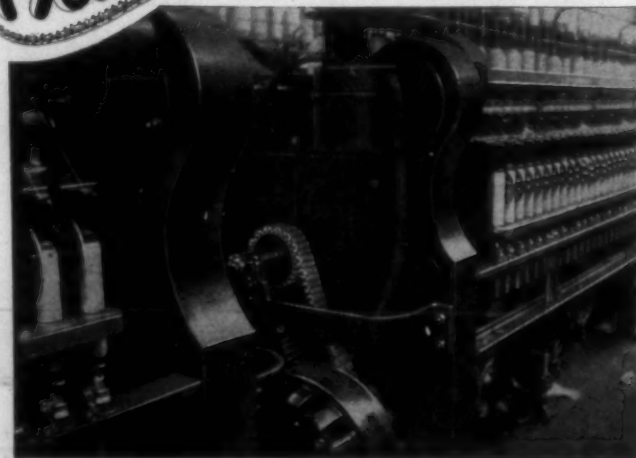
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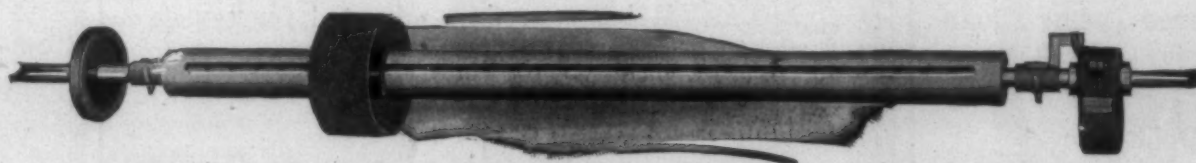
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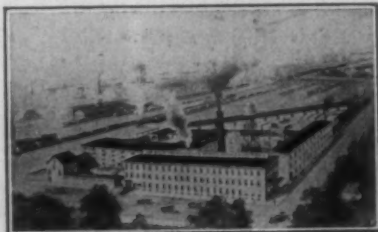


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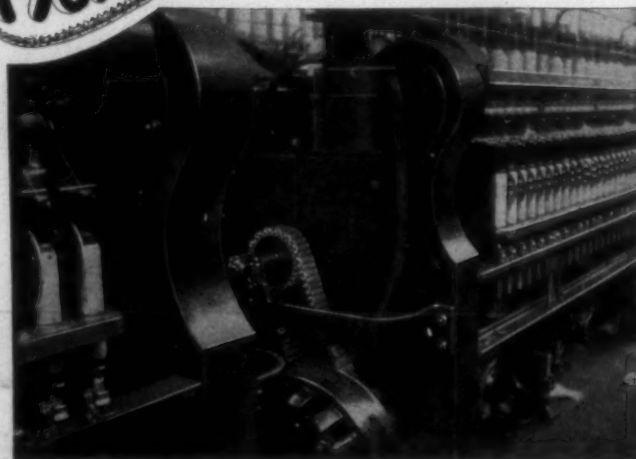
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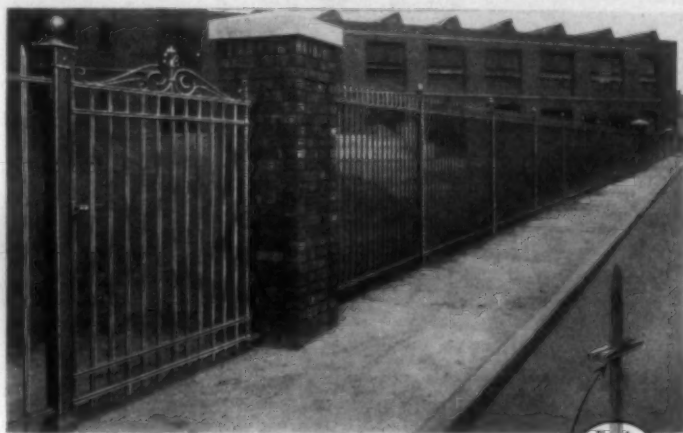
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A Warning From History.

There is another danger ahead that the wise person must heed. We must learn lessons from the history of our own country and of other countries. We have no way of judging the future except by the past. We realize that human nature is everywhere, all over the world, the same. If we continue this consolidating, concentrating, centralizing process of piling up power after power in the hands of the Federal Government, then finally some single man will snatch the reins of power will overthrow parliamentary government, will set up a dictatorship, will establish a monarchy, will proclaim himself to be a king and will fix upon posterity a royal dynasty to rule our children's children. This is no wild dream. It happened in France twice. First in the case of Napoleon. Let this centralizing tendency in the United States continue until the civil service employees shall number 1,000,000 and the official appointees shall number 200,000 and the army shall number one-half million and the navy one-quarter of a million, and until all the financing of the nation shall center in Washington, until all the industries shall center in Washington, until all the sociological activities shall center in Washington; when the laws regulating parents and child, husband and wife, guardian and ward, teacher and student, master and servant, carrier and passenger, seller and buyer, landlord and tenant, pastor and flock, pulpit and pew, and every conceivable relation shall be centered in governmental bureaus in Washington, and then some individual with powerful set by George Washington's example; his ambition will not have been satisfied; he will gather into his hands the reins of official and political power, manipulate the convention of his party, have himself nominated for a third term, and then his appointees and those seeking appointment, all this vast horde of a million civil service officials and all the influence of the army and the navy exerted by their personnel upon their families, relatives, and friends back home through systematic correspondence, all these avenues of appeal and approach to the public mind will be employed to insure the election of this vigor-

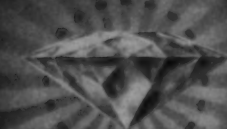
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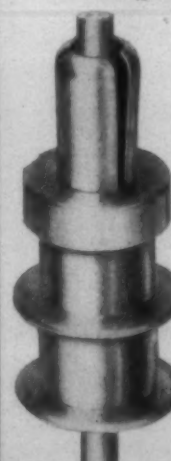
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ous, powerful person to be President for a third term. Then he will know the game. Then he will set in motion a sentiment to have himself proclaimed dictator.

He will spring up as another Mussolini. He would be a Lenin in American clothes. He would be a General Riviera of an American edition. He would be our modern Napoleon. He would make the people demand his continuance in office. He would compel the people to cry for his crowning. He might pretend thrice to deny the kingly crown but finally all personal scruples would be overcome and he would yield to a self-made sentiment for his enthronement and thus would end American liberty. Then would die personal freedom. In this grave would be buried the hopes of our fathers who fled to this unwelcome land 300 years ago. There would be embalmed the bright promises that found birth in the Declaration of Independence. Those who follow this centralizing tendency, who urge this augmentation of Federal power, are treading the pathway that other peoples have trod, that finally led them to despotism and to the destruction of liberty. I can not believe that the American people, when they are correctly informed and cautioned, will continue this movement to enlarge Federal power. I believe that in some respects the pendulum will swing backward. It is true that inventions and the progress of civilization have so changed matters that certain activities of the people had to be brought under Federal regulation, and in time certain other changes may produce like results. But no railroad, or steamboat, or telegraph, or telephone, or automobile has ever changed the status of a child toward its parents. These things have not changed the nature of the home. They have not modified the feelings of the mother's heart. They have not lessened the duties of fatherhood nor weakened the love of motherhood. These intimate personal matters must be left to the States, where the States are in close touch with the people and with the local sentiments and desires and needs of the people. Where climatic changes, and seasonal changes, and industrial changes, and commercial changes, and educational changes, and all the vicissitudes incident to progress may produce quick and accurate response and reflection upon the statute books of the several States.

My Opposition Based on Principle. Not Expediency.

So, Mr. Speaker, I stand upon this principle of local self-government. I stand for the liberties of the individual citizen. I stand for the integrity of the American home. I stand for the independence of the mothers and fathers in the several States and for the rights of the States, in close touch with these mothers and fathers, to regulate such matters as marriage and divorce, parent and child, guardian and ward, teacher and pupil, and the thousand other like things. I maintain that it is not only the right of the State inherently to do these things but it is the duty of the State

to do it, and it is the duty of the people of the State to see that the State governments discharge this duty. There is nothing to hinder and everything to encourage the people of any industrial class or group in any village or community in South Carolina to select one of their fellow citizens, living among them, knowing their conditions, and in sympathy with their needs, and to offer this citizen, either man or woman, as a candidate for the State legislature or the State senate upon a platform for the regulation of child labor in such a way as will meet the needs and desires of these people. In fact, that is what has been done in scores of cases in South Carolina and is being done constantly and will happen all over South Carolina in 1924. The laws of South Carolina for the protection of the home are the best in the whole Nation. South Carolina stands alone among all her sister States in her determination to abide by the old faith that man and woman once wed shall continue such until death. We recognize no divorce. We grant no divorce. We stand for the integrity of the home, and though in a few instances the personal convenience and feelings of the husband and wife may suffer a lifetime sacrifice, yet it is all for the public good and for the good of the children, and in the end society is promoted, virtue is sustained, and the chivalry of manhood and the glory of womanhood preserved and magnified. Coming from South Carolina, knowing the sentiments of her people, I am opposed to this constitutional amendment.

I know how the people who labor in the factories, who work up and down the alleys between the whirling, humming, roaring machinery, feel. I know how the farmer and his wife and children in the far-flung fields of the coastal plains and the Piedmont region feel. I know how the people in the country home and in the village and town and city feel. I know that they have confidence in their State legislature. I know that they realize that the best agency to preserve their liberty, to meet their local needs, to promote their peculiar welfare is their own State government, elected by themselves, paid for by themselves, and supported by their own co-operation in the enforcement of their own laws. I believe that this is the very essence of Americanism. I believe that America is great because the fathers wisely divided the powers of government between the Federal Government and State governments. They gave to the Federal Government those general powers relating to the common defense, relating to international relations and to interstate commerce. All other powers they reserved to the people of the people of Nevada could have divorce laws if they wanted them, but the people of South Carolina could prohibit divorces if they wanted to. It means that the people of Massachusetts could have colored and white children in the same schools if they wanted to, but not so the people of South Carolina. It means that the

(Continued on Page 31)

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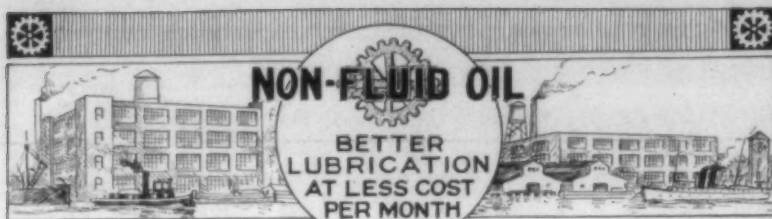
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An Indestructible Union of Indestructible States

(Continued from Page 29)

people of Illinois might have colored and white people riding side by side in the same train, in the same Pullman sleeping coach, or in the same street car, but not so in South Carolina. This is but an illustration of what I mean by local self-government. This is what I mean by conforming law to local conditions and local traditions and local sentiment. This is the very heart and substance of the things spoken of in the Declaration of Independence. This is the thing for which the continental heroes followed George Washington through seven long years of strife and bloodshed to establish. This is the principle that has inspired the American people from their first footing upon these shores until this good day. And if we allow a few misguided zealots, whose purpose and motives may be good, but whose plan and method are full of danger and peril, to rush us on into the concentration and consolidation of power in the hands of the Federal Government, upon these matters that relate to the intimate, close, personal affairs of the people, then Bunker Hill should be and will be forgotten.

Then Yorktown will no longer be one of the bright pages of world history. Then the Declaration of Independence will be as vain a declamation as were the wild words of Abbe Sieyes. Then we turn our back on all history. Then we ignore the present day lessons of the British Empire. Then we will be unworthy of those great judges that have sat upon the Supreme Court of this Republic and have proclaimed from the beginning that ours is a Government of limited powers, that we are a sovereign Nation, consisting of 48 sovereign States, that ours is an indestructible union of indestructible States; that the States in their integrity are as much an object of the Union's care as the Government itself created by the Union. When the States cease to exist as such, the Union ceases. That the States derive their power from the people of the States, and not from the Constitution of the United States. When we leave the plain and safe track of local self-government, which is but another word for "State rights," when we enter upon the untried field of consolidation, then we need not be surprised, and we must expect, if history continues to repeat itself, that we shall go the way of other nations, of first falling into despotic hands and, then following the deceitful ways of ambition, be crushed by some greater power or aggregation of powers.

As National Power Rises State Power Falls.

My opposition to the concentration of so much power in the administrative bureaus in Washington grows out of the fact that it spells a corresponding diminution of power in the States. The enlargement of one means the shrinking of the other. My views are not based upon tradition or sectional prejudice or historic chisms. My views are based

upon grounds of public policy. They grow out of a conception of government, and are developed in the light of our historic experience. Those who framed our system of government were not inspired, but they were truly wise men. It was no accident that their work provoked that great encomium spoken by William E. Gladstone. They had had experience through the trying years of the Revolution. They had helped to establish republican institutions in the 13 several States, and had erected governments therein founded upon written constitutions. They had studied the science of government as taught by Locke and Montesquieu. They had studied the history of the great republics, ancient and modern, and they came together with the deliberate purpose of establishing a more perfect union, to insure domestic tranquillity, to provide for the common defense, and to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity. How well they have accomplished those aims is manifested by the marvelous development of this country since that day in every direction. Our territory has been multiplied many times; our population has grown with our territory; and our institutions have expanded to the changing circumstances of science and civilization. Though it took more than half a century of debate and discussion and four years of civil war to settle forever in the minds of all the people the proper constitutional status of the States within the Union, yet that status is established and has solemnly been declared time and time again to be "an indestructible union of indestructible States."

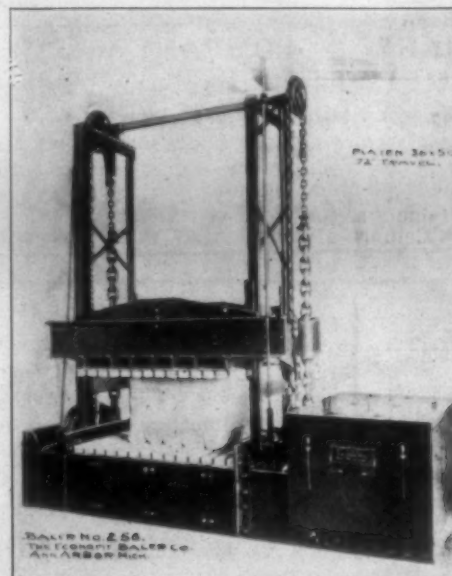
The States Insure Local Self-Government.

Now, the existence of 48 States, with the power reserved to them under the Federal Constitution to legislate upon the mass of domestic concerns, is the chief guaranty to the people of this Union of the right of local self-government. Local self-government is the inheritance of all Anglo-Saxon people; it is the nursery of Anglo-Saxon liberty; it is the school of Anglo-Saxon citizenship; it is the source of our American strength. There is danger in solidifying government. The minority, which might consist of more than 50,000,000 people, would be too large and too well organized to submit freely and easily to the domination of a majority. But when this minority of 50,000,000 people is broken up into 48 different fractions, and where the people in the 48 different States are divided perhaps upon 48 different questions, co-operation among these minorities will be practically impossible, and the general submission to the will of the majority is accomplished. Furthermore, with a consolidated Republic seeking to legislate upon myriads of matters relating to life, liberty, and property, it would be impossible to frame general legislation so as to take care of the diverse rights, the multifarious interests, and the varying feelings of the people in all parts of the country. We must remember that people are more concerned



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about laws and their administration as they relate to the intimate domestic relations and business concerns than they are about national affairs. Therefore the people might easily become aroused and angered and enraged beyond the point of control by nation-wide legislation affecting the status of marriage, or the relation of parent and child, or of master and servant, or of employer and employee. But where these matters are legislated upon in 48 different States this feeling is broken up into 48 different fractions, and the ship of State goes on without feeling the slightest tremor of excitement. Rome recognized the necessity of letting her colonial provinces and her subject peoples live under their traditional laws. Great Britain, with her far-flung Empire, recognizes the same principle. We see her today voluntarily voting autonomy for a part of the United Kingdom, and giving to the Irish people the chance to be governed by their own representatives. There is much diversity in this Nation between the cavalier of Virginia and the frontiersman of those great new empire States of the West. There is a great difference between the modern New England puritan and the Latin peoples of Louisiana and other Southwestern States. There is a difference between the all-white population of the Northern and Northwestern States and the biracial population of the Southern States. There is a difference between the population of the East with the large percentage of foreigners and the native-born American population of the South. Nation-wide legislation can not properly regulate such a diverse people if it applies to the matters that come home to the breasts and bosoms of men, to the domestic and business affairs of the people.

The States as "Insulated Chambers" of Experiment.

The 48 States pursue their several ways in the development of government, constituting a great experiment station, for each other. One State enacts novel and so-called radical legislation, and if the same is a failure the other 47 States are unhurt; but if the same proves wise and progressive, the other 47 States may profit by the example. In this connection I quote an extract from the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes in the case already referred to of Truax against Corrigan, decided on December 19, 1921, as follows:

"I must add one general consideration. There is nothing that I more deprecate than the use of the fourteenth amendment beyond the absolute compulsion of its words to prevent the making of social experiments that an important part of the community desires, in the insulated chambers afforded by the several States, even though the experiments

may seem futile or even noxious to me and to those whose judgment I most respect."

The States and Nation as Mutual Checks.

The checks and balances established by the Federal Constitution within the Federal Government itself have often been commended as the agencies for restraining the radical and revolutionary spirit that seems to rise periodically in the breasts of the people. But the establishment of the Federal system whereby the National Government is restrained within the sphere marked out by the Federal Constitution and all the rest of sovereign power confined to the several States is a masterpiece in the way of creating checks and balances. It is entirely within the bounds of our history to say that the Federal Government at times comes under the domination and control of ultraradical sentiment and at other times under ultrareactionary control and domination. For illustration: It usually happens that while the Federal Government is under control of some dominant passion about one-half of the State governments remain dominated by contrary ideas and governmental policy. Under such conditions assume there be no restraint and boundary to the powers that Congress may exercise and that the other branches of Government may exercise in the administration of congressional legislation, then you will find legislation of ultraradical and idealistic policies enacted by Congress, and through the breach now proposed to be made in the defenses of State rights such congressional legislation will be driven into the States themselves, and the States (which are still the citadels of conservatism) will by Federal power be forced into the line and ranks of the radicals.

Gentlemen who advocate such legislation as this, which breaks down the barriers of State rights, should take a second thought and contemplate a change of conditions, and must remember that if this anti-lynching bill passes and is sustained, it will be recorded for precedent "and many an error by the same example will rush into the State." Each State has always cherished, and I believe still cherishes, the right and power to control such internal matters as domestic relations—husband and wife, parent and child, master and servant, employer and employees, landlord and tenant, and the thousands of intricate relations growing out of these. Once make an opening into the walls of defense that for more than 125 years have preserved to the States their individuality, their integrity, and their right of local self-government, and you may soon expect an invasion into the domain of State control for other reasons and upon other pretexts. It will be complained, for example, that some State is too conservative in the matters of master and servant and congressional legislation will be invoked to force that State into conformity with the social and economic ideals of a majority in Congress.

But, on the other hand, preserve

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to the States their constitutional power and even if the Federal Government does for a time fall into the hands of the ultraradical or the ultraconservative, still about one-half of the States will continue to be the strongholds of the contrary ideas, and from these strongholds may sally forth the champions of their cause and by reason thereof in a few years a majority of the people of the whole Nation may be convinced that a change of administration in the National Government is desirable. By reason of this condition we may fairly expect slow but continuous progress in our republican institutions. It was Aristotle who said that a monarchy is a swift sailboat that outruns all the other barks upon the seas, but if perchance it goes upon the breakers, it is a complete wreck. On the contrary, a democracy is a raft where all the people may ride safely, though slowly, and with their feet constantly in the water. Our forefathers wisely adopted the idea of a raft as the pattern for our ship of state. We will progress slowly but surely if we keep to the standards of our fathers. Let it be our aim, as it was the aim of "our old mother beyond the seas," from whom we brought the ideals and traditions of Anglo-Saxon liberty, to be "a land of settled government of just and old renown, where freedom broadens slowly down from precedent to precedent."

Citizenship of States and Nation the Same.

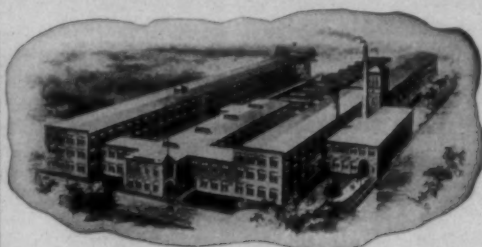
And then let us in all fairness ask ourselves. How can it be that ultimately and permanently Federal administration of law may be more efficient and effective in preventing crime than State administration of law? Are not the Federal judges and the jurors of the Federal court the same sort of men, of the same blood and bone, of the same teachings, the same traditions, as are the State judges and the State jurors? In fact, are not the people of the United States at one and the same time the people of all of the several States? Can it be that a man as a citizen of the United States is nobler and stronger and more law-abiding than that same man is in his capacity as a citizen of his mother State? No government can rise above its source, which is the people. There is no magic, nor majesty, nor im-

perial virtue merely in Federal laws or Federal officials. Distance may have lent enchantment to some people in remote sections and they may think that Federal lawmakers and Federal judges are supermen, but we who have a close-up vision of these same mortals know that they are all human, subject to the same human frailties, human fancies, and human feelings.

I am persuaded that the people of each one of the 48 States love their respective States. I am persuaded that if the people were made to understand how such legislation tends to overreach the proper constitutional limits of Federal power and to invade the province of State power, they would rise in protest and would condemn those who suggest such course of conduct and would drive them from power. I remember how the people of nearly all the States—42 States in all—irrespective of section, were shocked and outraged by the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission that the railroads engaged in strictly and exclusively intrastate business must charge the same rates as railroads engaged in interstate business. The people proposed to fight this unwarranted assumption of Federal power, and they are fighting today in the Supreme Court of the United States, and if that court should sustain the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission it is almost sure to be made an issue in the next nation-wide campaign. The people of the States will say that they chartered the railroads, that they built their railroads, and that they demand the right to control their railroads, and if under existing law the Interstate Commerce Commission is held to have the power to fix one uniform schedule of rates and fares all over the Nation for every railroad, both intrastate and interstate, then the people will demand the repeal of any such legislation, and, if necessary, will demand the enactment of a constitutional amendment.

If such centralizing legislation as this anti-lynching bill continues to

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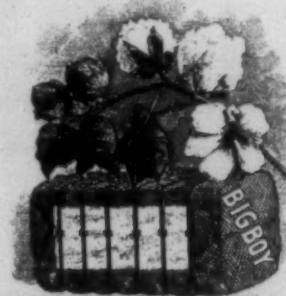
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be enacted by Congress, and if the same is approved by the President and sustained by the Supreme Court, then we may wipe off the flag of our country every star that represents a State, since such stars will no longer signify statehood. The States will be mere geographical sub-divisions, mere dependent Provinces. To be a governor of a State will no longer be a coveted honor but will be an empty mockery. Able men will refuse to accept positions as State legislators, State judges, and State executives. Being no longer places of power, they will become positions of peril. Any governor or any judge or any legislator will be liable at any moment to be snatched from his official station and brought before a Federal court to be indicted and tried as a criminal merely because he was seeking to discharge his duty as a State official. If Congress can punish a sheriff for the manner in which he discharges his duties as sheriff, so it can punish a governor, and if it can punish a governor it can punish all the members of the State legislature, and in like manner it can punish all the members of the Supreme Court and all the State judges, merely because the legislature may have passed a law and the governor and the sheriff may have sought to enforce a law and the judges of the Supreme Court may have construed and sustained a law which was subsequently held in a Federal court to violate due process of law and to deny equal protection of the law.

The Unsinkable Ship of State.

Recent development in ship construction has produced a vessel with a large number of entirely separate water-tight compartments. Any one or two or three of these compartments may be broken into by the explosion of a torpedo or by ramming by another ship or by going upon the rocks, and still the ship will continue afloat and the lives of her passengers and her cargo be saved. So it is in this Republic, with this distribution of governmental power between 48 States. One, two, or more States may for a time be flooded by a sentiment which, if dominating the whole Nation, would result in national disaster. But only local harm would be done, and local recovery would be quick and the national safety and existence remain unimpaired. Again, our separation of powers between the Federal Government and the 48 State governments is analogous to the piers or pillars constituting the foundations of a house. If the same amount of brick and mortar distributed among the 48 pillars and at the various corners and along the several sides of a house were all concentrated in one large pillar under the center of the house even slight winds and earthquakes would topple the house over; but by the distribution of the stress and strain amongst 48 piers

the house stands the stoutest storm and the severest quakes. When the fathers reserved to the States the vast multitude of powers relating to internal and domestic affairs they veritably builded this national house upon a rock. If we continue the original plan of structure, the storms may beat and the rains may descend but this house will stand.

Lynching is the Culmination of Crime and Lawlessness.

I decline to be understood as defending in any way and upon any grounds the crime of lynching. There are thousands of murders being committed in every part of the country and hundreds of thousands of lesser crimes. I am sure that no one in this House defends crime or lawlessness in any form. Lynching is one form of lawlessness provoked by another form of lawlessness. Other crimes are self-originated. It can not be said that one murder provokes another murder nor that one killing provokes another killing, but it is always some crime either unspeakably heinous or less flagrant that provokes on the part of the people of a community, sometimes including the most law-abiding and God-fearing men in a community, to rush with a sort of involuntary movement to avenge some outrage. This spirit may be psychologically related to the spirit of revolution. It is not always a protest against the delay and uncertainty of the law; it is more frequently the outburst of a sort of righteous indignation against a brutal crime. I know that in the process of civilization "regulators" and self-constituted executives and a sort of rude code of justice have preceded the settled and orderly administration of law. And under certain circumstances when the veneer of civilization is scratched men may in an instant revert to primeval instincts and work a hasty and extralegal justice. I know that in the interests of civilization we must repress this tendency and, most important of all, we must repress the tendency to commit any crime of any degree by any person of any race. We need to wage in every State in the Nation a campaign against lawlessness, which has its root in sin. No State is free from lawlessness, and all should join us in a state-wide and nation-wide campaign and propaganda to repress crime by building up a healthy sentiment and by upholding the hands of all officers of the law.

Seeking to Do Right in the Wrong Way.

But there is a right way and a wrong way in which to do a good and desirable thing. There are hundreds of economic and sociological questions waiting for solution in the several States and by the several States, but it will not do for Congress to step in, in defiance of the Constitution, and seek to solve those

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questions over the heads of the people of the State. Unless a people of a section be themselves self-controlled and genuinely in sympathy with the enforcement of a law that law can not be enforced, it makes no difference whether it be enacted by the Congress of the United States or the State legislature and whether it is to be enforced in a Federal court or a State court and whether the consequences of violation be confinement in a Federal penitentiary or in a State penitentiary. Criminals do not always count the consequences, and if they find that the sentiment even of the most law-abiding people in the community in which they live does not approve of the law and of the manner of its enactment and of the agency for this enforcement the criminal will become unbridled.

Foreign Yarn Trade Notes

Germany.

Business in cotton yarns in the Munchen-Gladbach district has been lively all through January with increasing sales from week to week. Manufacturers have bought freely, but, with few exceptions, for early delivery only, as uncertainty with regard to future developments still exists. In general, the demand for both yarns and weaves has improved, and shipments have increased. Some difficulties with regard to wage questions have been experienced in the spinning mills during the month; at present, however, most of the workmen who had walked out have returned to work, and negotiations are in progress.—Consul Christian T. Stegar, Dresden.

Price of cotton yarn advanced in Germany during January. No. 20s yarn, which was quoted at \$1.12 per kilo on January 9, increasing to \$1.15 on February 16. No. 42s yarn likewise increased for the same period from \$1.27 to \$1.30. It is unofficially reported from Chemnitz that German spinners are renewing their efforts to have import duties increased on cotton yarns between three and seven fold. They justify their claim on the ground that cotton yarn now costs approximately three times as much as before the war, and since import duties are calculated on weight and number rather than on value, the protection afforded is only a fraction of that the spinners enjoyed before the war. It is doubtful, however, if German cotton goods manufacturers, particularly those depending on fine foreign yarns, could continue to export fabrics if this burden were added to those they already have to bear.—Trade Commissioner F. W. Allport, Berlin.

The activity of spinning mills in the occupied territory is increasing and the sales are reported good, especially in the unoccupied part of Germany. The stocks of yarn which were built up in the latter part of 1923 have been largely disposed of and the situation now seems favorable.—Consul Christian T. Stegar, Dresden.

Austria.

The price of cotton yarn has fallen steadily during 1924. Coarse

yarns from India cotton were quoted at \$0.79 per kilo on January 4 and \$0.73 on February 18. Medium yarns number 16 to 30 spun from American cotton have likewise dropped from \$1.15 to \$1.05 per kilo. The prices on other yarns have fallen similarly.—Consul Robert W. Heingartner, Vienna.

India.

The large decrease in the exports of Indian yarn has been a cause of alarm to the mill owners. This decrease from 198 million pounds in 1913-14 to 57 million pounds in 1922-23, and a still greater decrease indicated in the exports so far published for the present fiscal year, is attributed to the increase in the number of spindles in Japan and China to which countries a large part of the Indian exports of yarn were previously sent.—Vice-Consul Fred L. Thomas, Calcutta.

Italian Cotton Mill Activity Curtailed

The activity of the Italian cotton mills was somewhat reduced during March. More East Indian cotton is being used, and very few sales of American cotton are being made. Commercial Attache MacLean reports to the Department of Commerce. The trade estimates that Italian consumption of cotton for 1924 will be slightly less than last year. Production of cotton cloth by Italian mills during 1923 is reported as amounting to 584,000,000 yards of single width and 203,000,000 yards of double width material with a total weight of 231,500,000 pounds. Domestic sales totalled 568,500,000 yards weighing 158,050,000 pounds compared with 542,500,000 yards weighing 154,500,000 pounds in 1922. Unfilled orders on December 31 totalled 113,750,000 yards.

Shanghai Silk Prices Decline.

Except for sporadic revivals the silk trade has been very dull during the month ended March 15. Trade Commissioner G. C. Howard reports, although prices in all lines have shown declines. The rapid fall of the franc has interfered seriously with exports to France, while it is generally believed that silk stocks in the United States are sufficiently high to account for the lack of interest from that quarter. Quotations may be said to be nominal, and concessions are obtainable for cash in practically all grades of steam filatures and tussahs, although tsatlees are fairly steady due to small supplies on hand.

Government of Victoria, Australia, Invites Bids for Canvas.

A tender for 100,000 lineal yards of 36-inch, 16-ounce canvas in bolts of not less than 52 yards each for the use of the Government railways of the State of Victoria, Australia, has been received from Consul Norman L. Anderson, Melbourne. Bids will be received until May 7, 1924. Copies of this tender have been forwarded to the New York district office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, where they will be made available to interested parties.

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Cotton Goods

New York.—There was very little demand for cotton goods last week and buyers who were in the market at all bid such low prices that the mills sold only a very small amount of business. Curtailment of production continued very high. Lack of business is ascribed by many mill men to the changed policies of retailers, jobbers and cutters who buy only in very limited quantities and then only in sufficient volume to take care of their immediate needs.

Prices on many lines of sheetings and other unfinished goods are now well below the cost of replacement, as based on 30-cent cotton. Bleached goods were quiet during the week. Gingham and percales moved on in small lots and chiefly in the novelty lines. The cotton duck markets were quiet. The demand for wash goods was considerably lighter than is usually the case at this season. Prices on goods used in work shirts and similar lines are now as low as when cotton was 8 cents a pound cheaper, and many of the largest mills making these goods are curtailing their output.

In wholesale houses, a steady demand for goods was reported, but practically all orders covered very small lots. Retail trade is reported as being very active in practically all sections of the country.

The primary markets were very dull as the week ended. The Easter holidays and the indifference of buyers combined to make trade exceedingly slow.

With the cotton exchanged closed and little buying interest, prices remained nominally unchanged. The only news of interest concerned some reports of inquiry for late deliveries of a few sheeting numbers.

Sales of 64x60s in second hands at 8½ cents, in a limited way; 10½ cents in second hands for 68x72, with talk of some available at one fourth—in first hands, 10½ cents to three-quarters was reported.

For 72x76, 11½ and 11½ in second hands, most first hand centers quoting 11½ cents.

In sheetings, several reported inquiry for 36-inch, 48x40, 5.50 yard, the story being that a substantial quantity was wanted for June-July delivery. It was understood that 8½ cents had been bid. For 36-inch 56x60, 4.00 yard, 11½ cents in second hands. Second hands sold some 37-inch, 3.95 drills at 10½ cents net.

Sateens in the coarser grades are

being hurt by the many fine sateens now obtainable from first and second hands, many of them imported goods. Twills showed no appreciable change.

Mills are holding fine goods fairly steady and are declining business for contract delivery where it interferes with plans for a large degree of curtailment. Manufacturers say it is useless for them to go on accepting contracts below the cost of production now merely to keep machinery employed when the amounts suggested are so trifling.

John V. Farwell Company, Chicago, say in their weekly review of trade: "Wholesale dry goods business manifests a much better tone this week. Although the volume of road sales is still less than during the corresponding month of last year, the volume and number of road orders received are greater than the second week in April of this year. Percales have picked up decidedly since customers started to take advantage of the new revised prices made two weeks ago. Sales of white goods are about 40 per cent ahead of corresponding week of last year and shipments of undermuslins greatly exceed the figures of last year for the week. The activity resulting from the first two days of spring weather is making some retailers realize the fallacy of letting stocks drop below a point necessary to retain customers. Buyers have been in the market in larger numbers than during the corresponding period of April of last year. Collections show improvement."

The demand for print cloths dropped off considerably during the past week at Fall River with the result that sales have dropped to 70,000 pieces, covering all grades of goods. The bulk of trading has been confined to the 36-inch numbers, although there was some request for wide and narrow print cloths but in small lots only. Prices have held firm during this period.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 7½ cents; 64x60s, 6½ cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 16 cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 9½ cents; denims, 24½; tickings, 26 cents; prints, 9½ cents; staple gingham, 15 cents; dress gingham, 18½ and 21. These are last quoted prices of agents but are being shaded in second hand sales.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—It was another dull week in the yarn market and by the end of the week, the general observance of the Easter holidays had virtually brought business to a standstill. In spite of the lack of demand, spinners held their prices firmly, although there were reports of numerous sales of stocks yarns in this market at very low prices.

Consumers of both knitted and weaving yarns continued to be very indifferent as to their yarn requirements, with knitters even less interested than the weavers. The volume of business done last week was easily taken care of by local stocks. Prices were irregular, especially in the carded knitting yarns. The market as a whole showed little change from the previous week, either in prices or the amount of business done.

Some Southern spinners reported better inquiry during the early part of the week. Among these were several mills making fine combed yarns. Some sales were made at prices that will allow the mills to break even, it is said here.

After Wednesday, the approach of the holidays and the closing of the cotton markets on Friday stopped what little interest that had been shown in yarns and there was practically no trading whatever during the remainder of the week.

Yarn prices were quoted in this market as follows, although spinners' quotations are considerably above these figures:

Two-Ply Chain Warps.		Single Chain Warps.	
2-ply 8s. 43 1/2 a44	2-ply 24s. 50 a51	10s. 44 a.	24s. 50 a51
10s. 45 a.	2-ply 26s. 52 a53	12s. 45 a.	26s. 51 a52
12s. 46 a47	2-ply 30s. 53 1/2 a54	14s. 46 a.	30s. 54 a55
2-ply 16s. 47 1/2 a.	2-ply 40s. 63 a64	16s. 47 a.	40s. 63 a64
2-ply 20s. 48 a48 1/2	2-ply 50s. 74 a.	20s. 48 a.	
Two-Ply Skeins.		Single Skeins.	
8s. 43 a.	40s. 62 a.	6s to 8s. 42 a.	20s. 47 a.
10s to 12s. 44 a45	40s. ex. 65 a66	10s. 43 a.	24s. 40 a.
14s. 46 a.	50s. 73 a.	12s. 44 a.	26s. 50 a.
16s. 47 a.	60s. 80 a82	14s. 44 a.	30s. 52 a53
20s. 47 1/2 a48	Tinged Carpet	16s. 44 1/2 a.	
24s. 49 a50	3, 4-ply 39 a.	18s. 45 1/2 a.	
26s. 51 a.	White Carpet	20s. 46 a.	
30s. 53 a54	3, 4-ply 42 a.		
36s. 59 a60			
Part Waste Insulating Yarn.		Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.	
6s, 1-ply 37 a.	12s, 2-ply 42 a.	2-ply 16s. 60 a.	2-ply 50s. 75 a.
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply 38 a.	20s, 2-ply 47 a48	2-ply 20s. 63 a.	2-ply 60s. 80 a85
10s, 1-ply and 2-ply 40 a.	26s, 2-ply 51 a.	2-ply 30s. 66 a.	2-ply 70s. 98 a.
	30s, 2-ply 53 a54	2-ply 36s. 68 a.	2-ply 80s. 112 a.
Duck Yarns.		Combed Peeler Cones.	
3, 4 and 5-ply—	3, 4 and 5-ply—	10s. 50 a51	30s. 58 a60
8s. 42 a43	16s. 47 a47 1/2	12s. 51 a52	32s. 58 a65
10s. 43 1/2 a44	20s. 47 1/2 a48	14s. 52 a53	34s. 65 a67
12s. 44 1/2 a45		16s. 53 a54	36s. 70 a72
		18s. 54 a55	38s. 72 a73
		20s. 55 a.	40s. 73 a75
		22s. 55 a56	50s. 80 a82
		24s. 56 a56 1/2	60s. 82 1/2 a.
		26s. 56 1/2 a57	70s. 100 a.
		28s. 5 a58	80s. 110 a.

Single Chain Warps.	
10s. 44 a.	24s. 50 a51
12s. 45 a.	26s. 51 a52
14s. 46 a.	30s. 54 a55
16s. 47 a.	40s. 63 a64
20s. 48 a.	

Single Skeins.	
6s to 8s. 42 a.	20s. 47 a.
10s. 43 a.	24s. 40 a.
12s. 44 a.	26s. 50 a.
14s. 44 a.	30s. 52 a53
16s. 44 1/2 a.	
18s. 45 1/2 a.	
20s. 46 a.	

Frame Cones.	
8s. 42 1/2 a.	22s. 46 1/2 a.
10s. 43 a.	24s. 47 1/2 a.
12s. 43 1/2 a.	26s. 48 a.
14s. 44 a.	28s. 49 1/2 a.
16s. 44 1/2 a.	30s. 51 1/2 a52 1/2
18s. 45 1/2 a.	30s. ty'g in 49 1/2 a50
20s. 46 a.	40s. 59 a60

Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.	
2-ply 16s. 60 a.	2-ply 50s. 75 a.
2-ply 20s. 63 a.	2-ply 60s. 80 a85
2-ply 30s. 66 a.	2-ply 70s. 98 a.
2-ply 36s. 68 a.	2-ply 80s. 112 a.
2-ply 40s. 70 a.	

Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s. 50 a51	30s. 58 a60
12s. 51 a52	32s. 58 a65
14s. 52 a53	34s. 65 a67
16s. 53 a54	36s. 70 a72
18s. 54 a55	38s. 72 a73
20s. 55 a.	40s. 73 a75
22s. 55 a56	50s. 80 a82
24s. 56 a56 1/2	60s. 82 1/2 a.
26s. 56 1/2 a57	70s. 100 a.
28s. 5 a58	80s. 110 a.

Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.	
20s, 2-ply 54 a.	36s, 2-ply 64 a.
22s, 2-ply 55 a.	40s, 2-ply 63 a.
24s, 2-ply 57 a.	45s, 2-ply 73 a.
30s, 2-ply 59 a.	50s, 2-ply 78 a.

Carded Cones.	
10s. 46 a.	22s. 52 a.
12s. 47 a.	26s. 55 a.
14s. 48 a.	28s. 56 a.
60s. 51 a.	30s. 58 a.

Egyptian Cotton Goods Market Dull.

Little business is being done in the Egyptian market in cotton goods, especially sheetings, Trade Commissioner R. A. May reports, owing to the scarcity of demand from the Levant, Balkan and Black Sea States. About 1,000 bales of Japanese sheetings were shipped to Rumanian ports and the Port Said stocks are estimated at about 2,000 bales.

Japanese Mill in Shanghai Nears Completion.

A new Japanese cotton factory consisting of three spinning mills equipped with 28,000 spindles and one weaving shed accommodating 938 looms, is nearing completion in Shanghai. Operations will begin in the near future, according to a report from Assistant Trade Commissioner G. C. Howard, Shanghai.

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One combed yarn mill ten to forty thousand spindles, equipped to manufacture from 30's to 70's yarns.

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Young man between twenty-two and thirty years of age to take charge of office for large mill. He must be conversant with mill office work and able to furnish references for bond. In reply, state age, experience, present and past connections and salary desired. Address Box T. P., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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22-92" C&K heavy wstd looms, 4x4 box 25 harness, positive take-up, friction drive, warp stop motion.
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WANT position as superintendent or will take place as overseer, carding spinning or weaving, prefer weaving. Now employed in good North Carolina mill, but wish to change for better place. Best of references. No. 4135.

WANT position as overseer carding in good sized room. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. Eighteen years as overseer in good mills. Now overseer in large mill but have good reasons for wishing to change. Age 48, have family, have good textile education and can run the job. No. 4136.

OVERSEER carding, now employed, wishes to make change. My experience and training fit me to handle large job in good mill. Good manager of help, first-class references as to character and ability. No. 4137.

WANT position as superintendent yarn mill of 10,000 to 15,000 spindles. Age 48, married, long practical experience, 12 years as superintendent. Now employed but have good reasons for making change. References. No. 4138.

WANT position as slasher tender or second hand in spinning. Well qualified for either place. Best of references. No. 4139.

WANT position as roller coverer. Am expert in roller covering and can demonstrate my ability in short time. Now employed in good mill. Want to correspond with mill needing man of unusual ability. No. 4140.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience in handling a combination of both rooms and can get excellent results. Good references. No. 4148.

WANT position as electrician with good mill or some other manufacturing plant. Have had 15 years' experience. Can furnish excellent references. No. 4149.

WANT position as superintendent, or would accept place as carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience as both superintendent and overseer. Best of references. No. 4150.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or master mechanic and electrician. Employed at present but have good reasons for making a change. Can come on ten days' notice. First-class references. No. 4151.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Am 44 years old and have had 20 years' experience as overseer and assistant superintendent. Can furnish best of references. No. 4152.

WANT position as overseer plain weaving or overseer cloth room. Have had more than 25 years' experience on practically all kinds of goods. Am qualified to handle either position. Age 46, have family. Best of references. No. 4153.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had long experience in the spinning room and have taken a course with the I. C. S. Good references. No. 4154.

WANT position as overseer of slasher department. Age 32, eight years' experience as slasher and beamer. Good references. No. 4154.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long experience on wide variety of fabrics and am capable man in every respect. Good references from past and present employers. No. 4156.

WANT position as superintendent of tire yarn or fabric plant, or fine combed yarn mill. Now located in East, but have had 6 years' experience in South. Long term of services superintendent and overseer and am reliable man who can get excellent results. Excellent references. No. 4157.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Long experience on lawns and sheetings and can guarantee satisfaction. Good references. No. 4158.

WANT position as overseer of small card room or second hand in large room. Am also excellent card grinder. Long experience in good mill. A-1 references. No. 4159.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years as such and am now employed in my 19th year. Can handle yarn or cloth mill and am high class, practical man. No. 4160.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Past experience and training fits me to handle job in efficient manner. Good references. No. 4161.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or overseer weaving. Long experience in good mills in both departments. Reliable, steady man of good habits. Excellent references. No. 4162.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Experienced in both steam and electric plants and can handle work in satisfactory manner. Good references. No. 4163.

WANT position as overseer spinning, experienced for many years on both carded and fine combed yarns. Would like to correspond with mill needing high-class man. Excellent references. No. 4164.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on many different fabrics and am competent and reliable. No. 4165.

WANT position as superintendent. Fitted by training and experience to handle large mill in satisfactory manner. Good references. No. 4166.

WANT position as superintendent; yarn mill preferred. Now superintendent of good yarn mill and have held job for over two years. Giving entire satisfaction. Thoroughly understand carding and spinning. 15 years as superintendent and overseer. Good references. No. 4167.

WANT position as superintendent of cloth mill. Long experience and can give references from many mill executives to show excellent record of past service. No. 4168.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Now employed as night superintendent but wish day job. References to show ability, character and past record. No. 4169.

WANT position as superintendent or will take overseer's place in any department. Thoroughly qualified to handle any room in the mill. Best of references. No. 4170.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Will go anywhere. Prefer yarn mill of 5,000 to 30,000 spindles. Can come at once. Best of references. No. 4176.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Ten years' experience in carding, spinning and winding. Now employed, but will change on short notice. Age 37, with family. References from present and past employers. No. 4172.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man, good pusher, can get quality production on all classes of yarns. Good references. No. 4173.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Practical man of long experience on practically all yarn counts made in South. Good references. No. 4174.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had 20 years' experience in spinning, spooling and warping in some of the best mills in South, and West, both white and colored work. Age 36, married, sober, now employed as overseer. Good references. No. 4175.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding and spinning. Many years' experience as superintendent and overseer and am well qualified in every respect. Best of references. No. 4171.

SUPERINTENDENT or carder and spinner desires position. Would take place as night superintendent in large mill. Prefer mill on plain work. Satisfactory references. No. 4177.

WANT position as superintendent of mill or plain weaving or hosiery yarn. Am now 32 years of age and can give good references. Now employed as superintendent. No. 4178.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent in medium size mill. Would consider weave room in large mill. Best of references. No. 4179.

WANT position as spinner. Age 48. Have had 20 years' experience and can give excellent references. No. 4180.

WANT position as superintendent of finishing in yarn plant. Long experience in large Eastern mill and have excellent record of service. Fine references. No. 4181.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or box comb. Am specialist in combed yarn work and have had a long term of satisfactory service. Excellent references. No. 4182.

WANT position as shipping clerk. Four years' experience and can handle big job. Now employed as shipping clerk. Gilt-edged references. No. 4183.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed as such, but wish a larger place. Experienced, practical and reliable man. No. 4184.

WANT position as overseer finishing department, white or colored goods. Have had 16 years' experience in cloth room, 12 years as overseer on white and colored goods, wet and dry finish. Best of references. No. 4185.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish best of references. No. 4186.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle either plain or fancy work, both colored and white. Now employed. First-class references. No. 4187.

WANT position as superintendent, carder, spinner or carder and spinner. Have acceptably filled overseer's position for long term of years. Best of references. No. 4188.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Experienced and skilled mechanic of long experience. Best of references. No. 4189.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 12 years as overseer and 5 years as overhauler in spinning and twisting. Good references. Address No. 4190.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer weaving or designer. Have specialized in fancy weaving and designing and can show samples that have proved business getting. Long record of satisfactory service in fine weaving plants. Good references. No. 4192.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or carder and spinner in larger mill. Have had 20 years as overseer. Good references. No. 4191.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now employed but want better job. First-class references. No. 4193.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer weaving mill. Practical man of long experience on great variety of fabrics. Good references. No. 4194.

WANT position as overseer carding anywhere in South. Long experience and also graduate of I. C. S. Good references. No. 4197.

WANT position as overseer spinning, twisting or winding at not less than \$40 weekly. Have had 25 years in the mill. 10 years as overseer, have run present room 3 years. Good references. No. 4195.

WANT position as overseer weaving. My experience has been as overseer in a number of large weave rooms and many kinds of goods. Excellent references. No. 4196.

WANT position as overseer of small weave room on plain goods. Am hustler for quality production and good manager of help. Good references. No. 4198.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent. Now employed. Many years as both superintendent and overseer and am competent worker. Good references. No. 4199.

WANT position as carder. Have had 7 years as overseer and can give first-class references. No. 4200.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill, or overseer weaving. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving and winding and can give good references. No. 4201.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Prefer plant on tire fabrics. Experienced man of good habits and character and can give good references. No. 4202.

WANT position as overseer weaving on any kind of plain work; 12 years as overseer and have always been able to get the goods. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Good references. No. 4203.

WANT position as spinner. Have held present job for over 6 years and made good record. Can get quality production at right price. Good references. No. 4203.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am hustler for production and quality and know how to keep costs down. No. 4204.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had 12 years' experience. Have finished course in grading and stapling cotton. Know mill business thoroughly. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 4206.

WANT position as carder in small mill or second hand in large mill. At present employed by good mill but desire to change. Good references as to character and ability. No. 4207.

WANT position as carder. Thoroughly understand the carding process and have long term of experience in good mill. Best of references. No. 4208.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced and reliable man who can get results. Experience gained in some of the best mills in the Carolinas. Excellent references. No. 4209.

WANT position as superintendent. Am competent executive and good manager of help, experienced in all departments of mill and man of good character and habits. Best of references. No. 4210.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized yarn mill or assistant superintendent in large mill. Prefer mill in Georgia, Alabama or Mississippi. Long experience as overseer spinning. Have held present place as assistant superintendent for many years, making 4s to 40s single and ply cones, tubes, skeins and warps. References. No. 4211.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Am 41 years old, have had 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent of mills in Georgia. Can give good references as to character and ability and can come at once. Good manager of help. No. 4213.

MASTER mechanic and chief engineer of extraordinary ability will consider proposition by March first. Fine machinist and mechanical engineer. Correspondence strictly confidential. No. 4214.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, or would accept place as carder and spinner. Practical man of long experience who can get results and who can successfully manage help. References. No. 4223.

WANT position as overseer carding. Qualified by experience and training to handle card room in thoroughly practical and up-to-date manner. Good references. No. 4224.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer large weave room. Now employed as superintendent but would like better job. Have long record of successful service and references to show it. No. 4225.

WANT position as overseer weave room or cloth room. Now employed, but wish larger job. Experienced on many lines of goods, competent and reliable. References to show character and ability. No. 4226.

WANT position as assistant superintendent. Age 25, graduate of well-known textile school, three years' experience in all departments of mill, two years as manager of testing laboratory in large mill. Excellent reference. No. 4227.

WANT position as overseer weaving. My experience covers a long term of years in a number of first-class mills, making a wide variety of goods. Excellent references. No. 4228.

WANT position as carder and spinner, either or both. Age 35, have family. Experienced man who can give a reference some of the best mills in the South. No. 4231.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent of plain weaving mill. Long experience as both superintendent and overseer and can get excellent results. No. 4233.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed as night carder, but wish day job. Have had 20 years' experience in carding, spinning, spooling and warping, both white and colored work. Can furnish good references. No. 4234.

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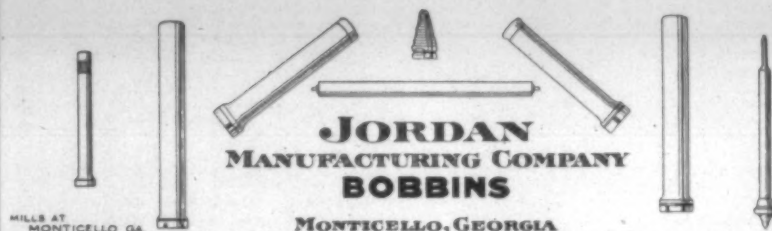
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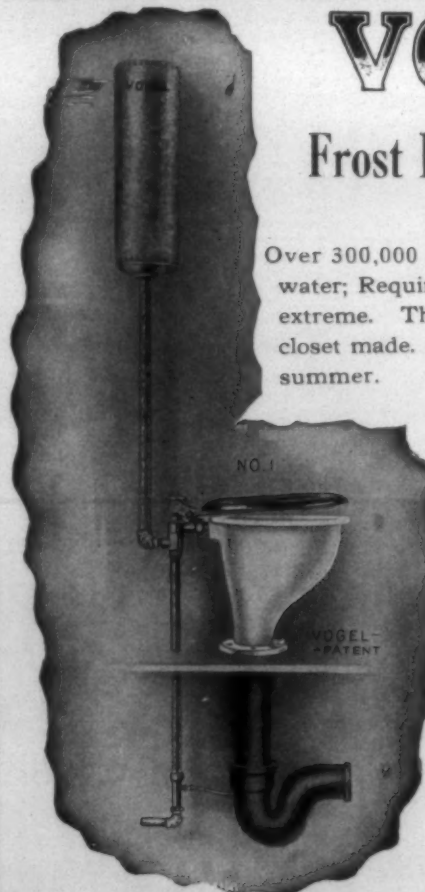
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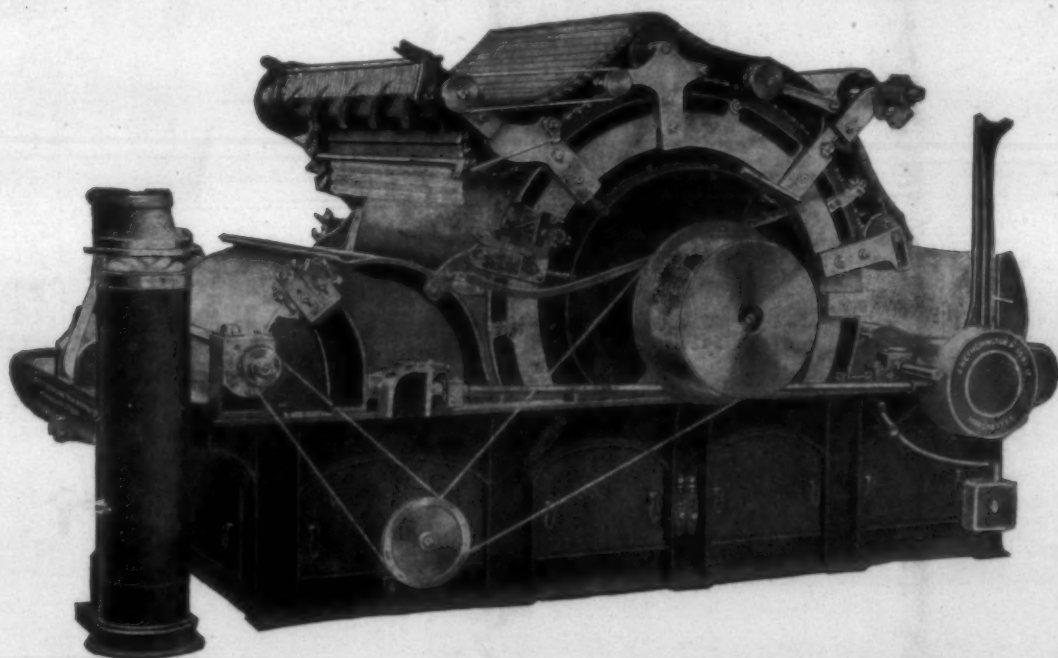
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